Elaine Walker
Steve Elsworth

New Edition

Grammar Practice for Elementary Students

with key

Longman

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To the student

Grammar Practice for Elementary Students gives short, clear explanations of grammar and provides practice exercises for you to do. The book has three stages with a test at the end of each stage. Stage I is the easiest and Stage III is the most difficult.

There are two ways in which this book can be used:
i) in class, with help from your teacher;
ii) at home by yourself.

You can complete Stage I before starting Stage II or you can choose areas of grammar that you need to practise from different parts of the book. Use the Index and the Contents list to find the areas that you want to study. Then read the explanation, do the exercises and check your answers in the Key.

We hope that *Grammar Practice for Elementary Students* helps you to improve your English.

Elaine Walker
Steve Elsworth

Nouns and adjectives

1 *cat, cats:* singular and plural nouns

Plurals: *s* ending

one dog	→	two dog**s**
one apple	→	two apple**s**
one boy	→	two boy**s**

- To make a singular noun plural, add ***s***.

Practice

1a Complete the list, using these nouns and the pictures:

girl	pencil	telephone	bird	cup	
camera	banana	newspaper	chair	spoon	

1 *three bananas*

2 *two newspapers*

3 ....

4 ....

5 ....

6 ....

7 ....

8 ....

9 ....

10 ....

Plurals: other spellings

one baby	→	two bab**ies**

- Words ending in consonant + *y*: change *y* → ***i*** + ***es***

a mat**ch**	→	two match**es**
a bo**x**	→	two box**es**
a bru**sh**	→	two brush**es**
a gla**ss**	→	two glass**es**
a bu**s**	→	two bus**es**

- Words ending in ***ch***, ***x***, ***sh***, ***ss***, ***s***: add ***es***.
- We add ***es*** to a few words ending in ***o***:
  a potato → *two potato**es**, a tomato* → *two tomato**es***

Irregular plurals

a man	→	two men
a woman	→	two women
a child	→	two children
a person	→	two people
a foot	→	two feet
a tooth	→	two teeth

Practice

1b Write the plurals.

address	*addresses*	eye		orange	
mountain	*mountains*	bag		person	
lorry		box		church	
waitress		school		egg	
secretary		lunch		apple	
sandwich		city		day	
child		hotel		boy	
match		watch		glass	
flower		animal		dish	
vegetable		fly		beach	
family		bus		dress	
dictionary		man		foot	

2 *a, an:* indefinite article

It's **a** present.
It's **a** lovely day.

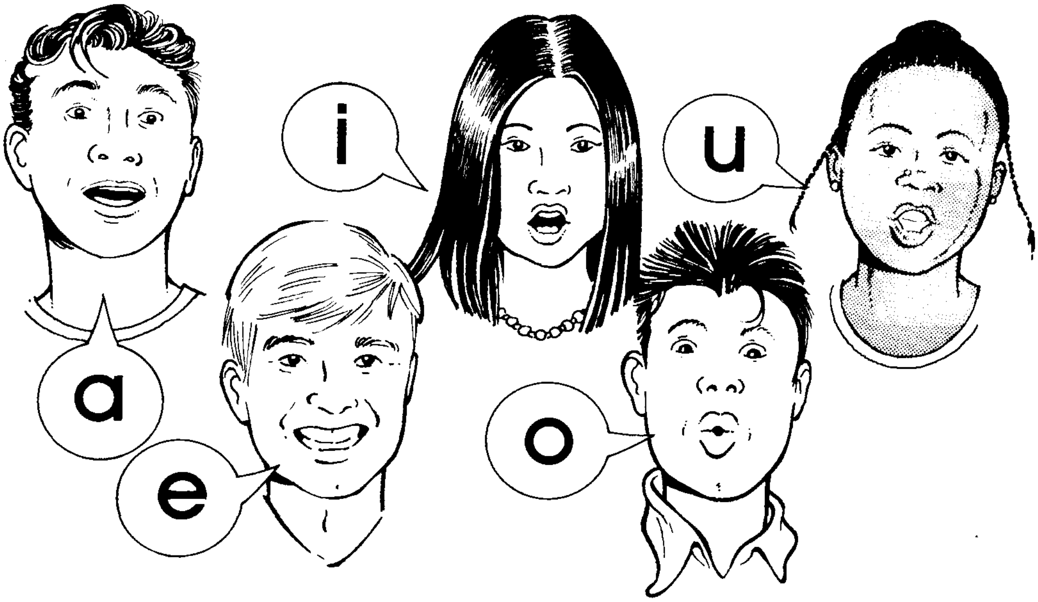
- We use ***a*** before consonants:
  *Are you **a** doctor?*

Consonants

b	f	j	m	q	t	x
c	g	k	n	r	v	y
d	h	l	p	s	w	z

Here's **an** orange.
He's **an** old man now.

- We use ***an*** before vowels:
  *I'm **an** English teacher.*



Vowels

a	e	i	o	u

Practice

2 Complete the sentences using ***a*** or ***an***.

1 It's ..a... new book.
2 She's ..an... English teacher.
3 Are you .... student?
4 Britain is .... island.
5 They're at .... restaurant.
6 He's .... waiter.
7 It's .... ugly house.
8 Here's .... ticket for the play.
9 He's .... good worker.
10 It's not .... easy language.

3 *there is, there are*

There's a cat in the garden. **There are** twenty students in the class. **Is there** a hotel near here? **Are there** a lot of tourists in your town?

- ***There is, there's*** + singular noun.
  There are + plural noun.
- Question forms:
  Is there ...?
  Are there ...?

Practice

3 Complete the sentences using ***there's***, ***there are***, ***is there*** or ***are there***.

1 ..There's.. a beach down here.
2 ..There are.. four girls and two boys in her family.
3 .... a train to Manchester?
4 .... a new disco near the college.
5 .... a good restaurant in this street?
6 .... two hospitals in town.
7 .... a lot of children in the pool?
8 .... three families in that house.
9 .... a television in the flat?
10 .... a big grey cloud over there.

4 *I know her:* subject and object pronouns

Subject	*Verb*	*Object*
I	see	them.
She	knows	me.
We	don't like	it.

- We also use object pronouns after prepositions:
  *Do you live with **them**?*
  *Jenny works with **him**.*

Subject pronouns

I	you	she	he	it	we	they

Object pronouns

me	you	her	him	it	us	them

Practice

4a Circle the correct pronouns.

1 Can you help *we/us* with these bags?
2 *We/Us* usually see *they/them* at the weekend.
3 How did you teach *he/him* to read?
4 *I/Me* write to *she/her* once a month.
5 *He/Him* loved *she/her* very much but *she/her* didn't love *he/him*.
6 Why did you ask *they/them* to come? *I/Me* don't like *they/them*.
7 *I/Me* don't think *she/her* understands *I/me*.
8 Please don't wait for *we/us*.
9 Did *they/them* tell *she/her* the news?
10 Would you like to come with *I/me*?

4b Complete these sentences with ***me***, ***you***, ***her***, ***him***, ***it***, ***us*** or ***them***.

1 I can't open this door. Could you open ..*it*.. for me, please?
2 Those shoes are really nice. I'd like to buy ..*them*.. .
3 'Did you see Jonathon last night?' 'No, I phoned .... but he wasn't there.'
4 I can't do this homework. Can you help ....?
5 I asked .... a question but you didn't answer ....
6 We're not ready. Please give .... some more time.
7 She speaks very quickly. I can't understand ....
8 I'm sorry about your birthday. I'm afraid I forgot about ....
9 Jill's a very nice woman. Do you know ....?
10 My parents are coming this weekend. Would you like to meet ....?
11 They're not married now. She left .... a year ago.
12 'Where's your passport?' 'I don't know. I can't find ....'
13 My mother writes to me every week but I don't write to .... very often.
14 Were you at the meeting last night? I didn't see .... there.
15 We want to help you. Please tell .... about your problems.

5 *nice, big, beautiful:* adjectives

It's a **beautiful** day. My teacher is very **young**. It's an **expensive** restaurant. They're very **friendly** people.

- Adjectives usually come before nouns:
  *It's an **expensive** restaurant.*
  Adjectives can also come after the verb ***to be***:
  *My teacher is very **young**.*
- An adjective does not change. It is always the same for singular, plural, masculine and feminine nouns.
  *a **clever** girl* *__clever__ girls*
  *a **clever** boy* *__clever__ boys*

Practice

5 Write sentences with an adjective and a noun.

1 small / rooms
The rooms are small. They're small rooms.

2 not / long / story
It's not a long story. The story's not long.

3 happy / children
....

4 dirty / restaurant
....

5 heavy / books
....

6 cold / house
....

7 quiet / village
....

8 not / cheap / clothes
....

9 pretty / garden
....

10 difficult / language
....

6 *my, your, her, his ... :* possessive adjectives

That's **my** daughter.
Is this **your** book?
This is **her** office.
I've got **their** phone number.

Personal pronouns		*Possessive adjectives*
I	→	my
you	→	your
she	→	her
he	→	his
it	→	its
we	→	our
they	→	their

Notes

- ***my***, ***your***, ***her***, ***his***, ***its***, ***our***, ***their*** do not change. They are the same with singular and plural nouns:
  *Here's **my** book.* *I like **their** car.*
  *Here are **my** books.* *I like **their** cars.*
- The possessive ***its*** has no apostrophe ('):
  *The cat likes **its** food.*
  NOT ~~*The cat likes it's food*~~.

Practice

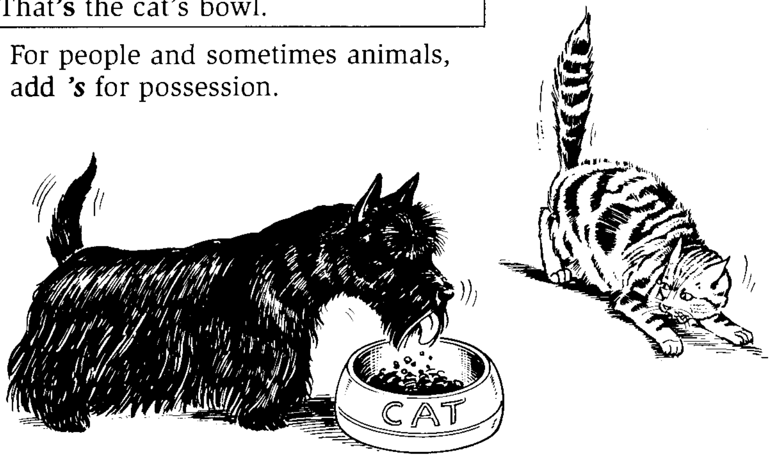
6 Complete the sentences with ***my***, ***your***, ***her***, ***his***, ***its***, ***our*** or ***their***.

1 Alison is doing ..her.. homework.
2 Do you live with ..your.. parents?
3 We love .... new house.
4 He's in .... office.
5 The children are with .... grandmother.
6 I like .... new job.
7 Are you and your sister enjoying .... English classes?
8 Amsterdam is famous for .... canals.
9 She's with .... boyfriend.
10 They haven't got .... umbrellas.
11 She's in .... bedroom.
12 He's looking for .... shoes.
13 I like visiting .... friends at the weekend.
14 Are the teachers having .... meeting now?
15 Have you got .... passport?

7 *Sylvia's mother:* the possessive with *'s*

This is Derek**'s** bike.
Anne**'s** paintings are beautiful.
The doctor**'s** surgery is in that street.
That**'s** the cat's bowl.

- For people and sometimes animals, add ***'s*** for possession.



Notes

- After a singular name or noun, the possessive is always ***'s***:
  *This is Sue**'s** bag.*
  *These are Sue**'s** bags.*
- When the name is plural and ends in ***s***, add ***'***:
  *My parents**'** flat is quite small.*
  *The girls**'** bedroom is upstairs.*
- When the name is plural but does not end in ***s***, add ***'s***:
  *The children**'s** coats are here.*
  *The men**'s** toilets are closed.*
  *Emma and Paul**'s** car is outside.*
- We also use ***'s*** with time words:
  *A week**'s** holiday, today**'s** weather, yesterday**'s** newspaper*
- And we use ***s'*** with plural time words:
  *Two weeks**'** holiday*

Practice

7a Write the sentences again using the name in brackets.

1 These are her books. (Anne)

These are Anne's books.

2 Where is his coat? (Andrew)

Where is Andrew's coat?

3 Is that his car? (your brother)

....

4 It's on her desk. (the teacher)

....

5 Its dinner is here. (the dog)

....

6 Her children are at school now. (Judy)

....

7 It's her idea. (my wife)

....

8 Its leg is broken. (that bird)

....

9 His new bike is really good. (Jeff)

....

10 Here's her telephone number. (the doctor)

....

7b Write the sentences with the apostrophe (') in the correct place.

1 These are Susans keys.

These are Susan's keys.

2 I like your husbands haircut.

I like your husband's haircut.

3 Those are Robert and Sarahs children.

....

4 There is a teachers meeting on Mondays.

....

5 Are the childrens coats in the car?

....

6 The mens clothes are upstairs.

....

7 Alices mother is very ill.

....

8 We have a months holiday in the summer.

....

9 The students exams start next week.

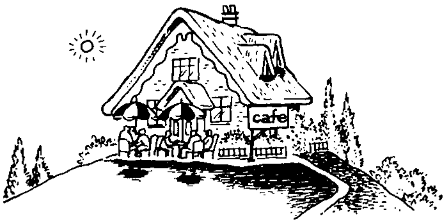
....

10 This is my mothers dress.

....

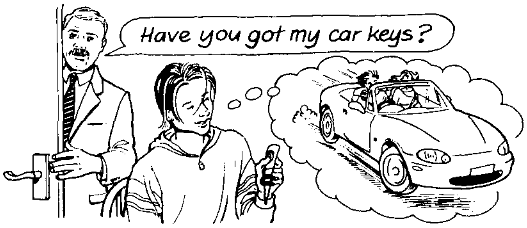
8 Other possessives

The bank is at the end **of** the road.
There is a cafe at the top **of** the hill.



- Possession for things: noun + ***of*** + noun.
- After *the front, back, side, top, bottom, end, beginning,* we always use ***of*** + noun:
  It's in the front ***of*** *the car.*
  NOT ~~*It's in the car front.*~~

Have you got the *car keys*?
Can you close the *bathroom door*?



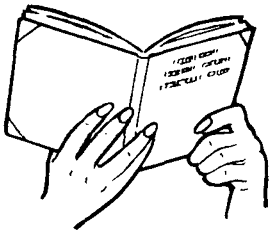
- With common nouns (e.g. *car, school, town, garden, kitchen, bedroom, sea, country, hotel*) ***of*** is not necessary. We usually say *the bathroom door* and NOT ~~*the door of the bathroom*~~.

Practice

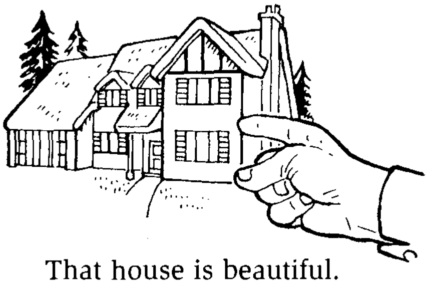
8 Complete the sentences.

1 Have you got my ..*car keys*.. ? (keys/car)
2 There's a chair at the ..*top of the garden*.. . (garden/top)
3 Can you close the .... ? (window/bedroom)
4 The money is in my .... (room/hotel)
5 I met Sarah at the .... (gates/school)
6 They live at the .... (hill/bottom)
7 There's an old tree at the .... (house/side)
8 Where's the .... (light/bathroom)
9 We always meet at the .... (clock/town)
10 The .... (air/sea) is very good for you.

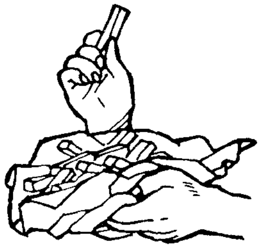
9 *this, that, these, those:* demonstrative adjectives and pronouns



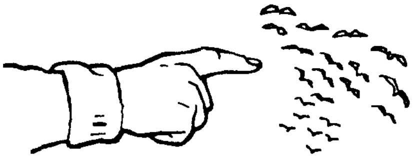
This book is really good.



That house is beautiful.

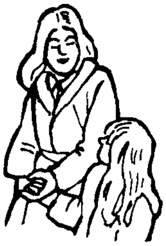


These chips are cold.

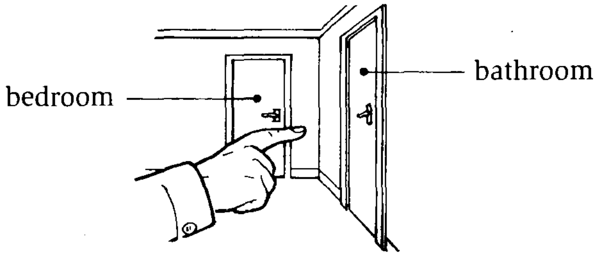


What are those birds?

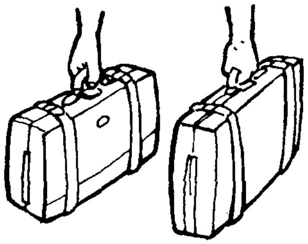
- ***this, that, these, those*** + noun: demonstrative adjective.



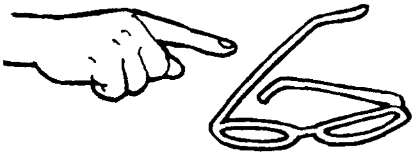
This is my mother.



That's the bathroom.



These are my cases.



Those are my glasses.

- ***this, that, these, those*** + verb: demonstrative pronoun.

This is singular. It is used with something that is **here**, next to the speaker.

That is singular. It is used with something that is **there**, not next to the speaker. Perhaps the speaker is looking at it or pointing to it.

These is plural. It is used with things that are **here**, next to the speaker.

Those is plural. It is used with things that are **there**, not next to the speaker.

10 *taller than ... :* comparative adjectives with *er*

Pam is **taller than** Helen.
Pam's hair is **longer than** Helen's.
Helen's **heavier than** Pam.
Helen's **stronger than** Pam.

USE

- To compare two things.

FORM

- adjective + ***er***:
  old → *old**er***
  tall → *tall**er***
  One-syllable adjectives, add ***er***.

  happy → *happ**ier***
  easy → *eas**ier***
  Two-syllable adjectives ending in ***y***, change ***y*** → ***i*** and add ***er***.

- Spelling:
  big → *bi**gger***
  fat → *fa**tter***
  thin → *thi**nner***
  nice → *nice**r***
  When a one-syllable adjective ends with a vowel and one consonant, double the consonant before ***er***. For adjectives ending in ***e***, add ***r***.

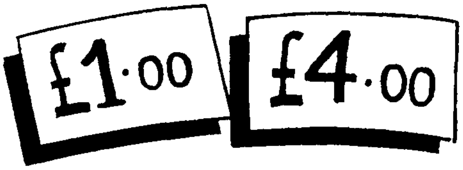
- Irregular comparative adjectives:
  good → *better, bad* → *worse.*

Practice

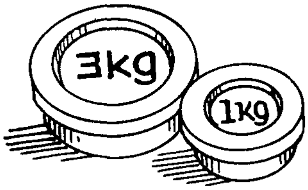
10a Write the comparative adjective.

fast	*faster*	thin	
easy	*easier*	nice	
slow		heavy	
strong		old	
dirty		big	
small		angry	
bad		long	
happy		good	
cold		clean	
fat		short	

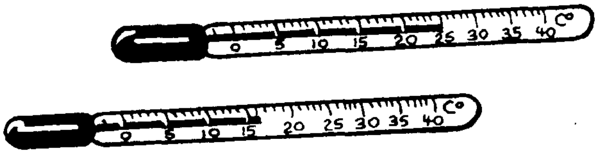
10b Complete these sentences using the comparative.



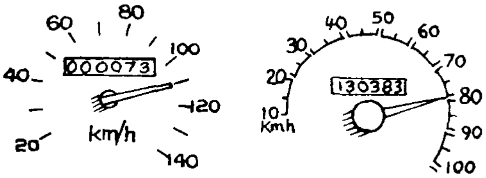
1 Vegetables are cheaper than meat.



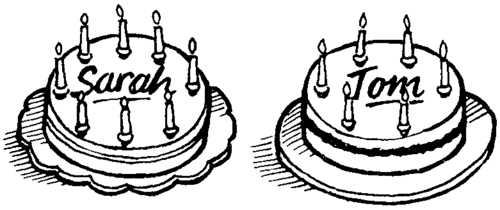
2 This bag of potatoes is heavier than this bag of tomatoes.



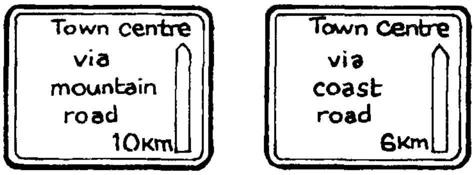
3 Spain .... England.



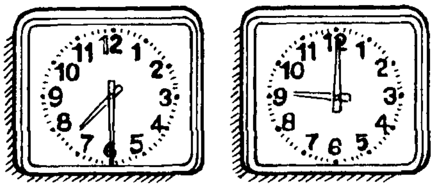
4 This new car .... my old one.



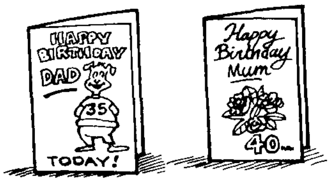
5 Sarah .... her brother.



6 The coast road to the town .... the mountain road.



7 Her bedtime .... her older sister's.



8 My father .... my mother.

10c Write sentences with comparative adjectives using words from each part of the table.

~~English~~	heavy	~~her twelve year old son~~
~~Karen~~	old	buses
My suitcase	long	the Mediterranean
My father	~~short~~	planes
Boats	~~easy~~	the Statue of Liberty
The Mississippi	fast	~~Japanese~~
The Atlantic	cold	cotton
Wool	warm	the Nile
Trains	tall	your suitcase
The Empire State building	slow	my mother

1 English *is easier than Japanese* .

2 Karen *is shorter than her twelve-year-old son* .

3 My suitcase ....

4 My father ....

5 Boats ....

6 The Mississippi ....

7 The Atlantic ....

8 Wool ....

9 Trains ....

10 The Empire State Building ....

....

Verbs

11 *am, is, are:* Present Simple tense of verb *to be*

FORM

Positive		*Negative*		
Long	*Short*	*Long*	*Short*	*Question*
I am You are She is He is It is We are They are	I'm You're She's He's It's We're They're	I am not You are not She is not He is not It is not We are not They are not	I'm not You aren't She isn't He isn't It isn't We aren't They aren't	Am I ... ? Are you ... ? Is she ... ? Is he ... ? Is it ... ? Are we ... ? Are they ... ?

Note: We can always use the positive short form after pronouns (*I'm, you're, she's, he's, it's, we're, they're*) but we cannot always use it after nouns.

➤ See Appendix 3 on short forms.

Practice

11a Write the short form.

1 It is a lovely day.
It's a lovely day.

2 We are not students.
We aren't students.

3 I am sorry.
....

4 She is not here today.
....

5 They are in the garden.
....

6 It is not very warm.
....

7 He is American.
....

8 I am not very well.
....

9 You are very cold.
....

10 We are late.
....

11b Complete the sentences with ***am***, ***is*** or ***are***.

1 She ..*is*.. in my class.
2 They ..*are*.. not in my office.
3 I .... from Spain.
4 He .... a good teacher.
5 How .... you?
6 .... she coming?
7 .... they at home?
8 The book .... here.
9 The class .... very big.
10 The books .... on my desk.
11 My sister and I .... leaving.
12 It .... not my pen.
13 .... English very difficult?
14 .... I right?

12 *has, have got*

FORM

Positive

I You We They	have got	(I've got) (You've got) (We've got) (They've got)
She He It	has got	(She's got) (He's got) (It's got)

Negative

I You We They	have not (haven't)	got
She He It	has not (hasn't)	got

Question

Have	I you we they	got ...?
Has	she he it	got ...?

Short answers

Yes, No,	I you we they	have. haven't.
Yes, No,	she he it	has. hasn't.

➤ See Appendix 3 on short forms.

USE

- Possession:

She**'s got** three cats. **Have** you **got** a car? We**'ve got** three children. He **hasn't got** many friends.

- Illnesses:

I've got a bad cold. **Has** he **got** a headache?

- Descriptions:

He**'s got** brown hair, blue eyes and a long nose.

Note: We can also use ***have*** for possession:
*They **have** a big house.*
*Do you **have** a job?*
*I don't **have** enough money.*
But in British English ***have got*** is more common than ***have*** for possession.

Practice

12a Complete the sentences with ***has*** and ***have got***. Use the short forms ***'ve got*** and ***'s got***.

1 She ..'s got... a beautiful bedroom.
2 You ..'ve got.. a very nice bike.
3 He .... very long hair.
4 They .... two houses.
5 David .... a bad foot.
6 We .... a lot of problems.
7 Sarah .... a new car.
8 I .... a terrible headache.
9 The dog .... a broken leg.
10 Alison .... a very good job.
11 He .... a lot of friends.
12 Julie .... beautiful hair.

12b Look at the two pictures.

Picture A: Jill is in a restaurant. Picture B: Her sister Jenny is in a restaurant.

The pictures are nearly the same but there are ten differences.
Write sentences about the differences, using ***'s got*** and ***hasn't got***.

A

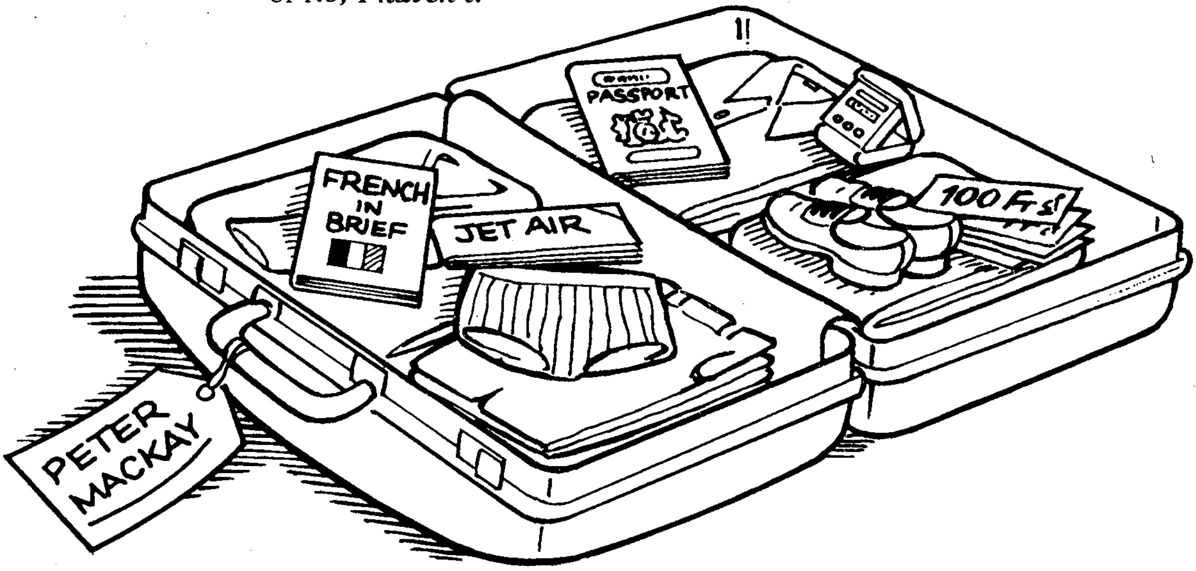
B

1 ..Jill hasn't got.. a glass of water. ..Jenny's got.. a glass of water.
2 ..Jill's got... a fork. ..Jenny hasn't got... a fork.
3 .... a napkin. .... a napkin.
4 .... a menu. .... a menu.
5 .... a bag. .... a bag.
6 .... a coat. .... a coat.
7 .... a lighter. .... a lighter.
8 .... a watch. .... a watch.
9 .... a newspaper. .... a newspaper.
10 .... a ring. .... a ring.

12c Jack is going on holiday to France. His friend is checking that he has got everything. In your notebook, write questions about the following using ***'Have you got your ... ?'***

swimming costume	umbrella	travel clock	camera
French phrase book	passport	address book	ticket
French francs	sunglasses		

Then look at Jack's suitcase and answer the questions with ***Yes, I have.*** or ***No, I haven't.***



Example: 1 *'Have you got your swimming costume?' 'Yes, I have.'*
2 *'Have you got your umbrella?' 'No, I haven't.'*

12d Complete the questions and answers.

1 '..*Has*.. she ..*got*.. a sister?' 'No, she ..*hasn't*..'
2 '..*Have*.. you ..*got*.. a telephone?' Yes, I ..*have*..'
3 '........... we .... the tickets?' 'Yes, we ....'
4 '........... the town .... a theatre?' 'No, it ....'
5 '........... he .... a job?' 'No, he ....'
6 '........... your friends .... some good music?' 'Yes, they ....'
7 '........... I .... time for a cup of coffee?' 'Yes, you ....'
8 '........... your son .... a cold?' 'Yes, he ....'
9 '........... they .... a garden?' 'No, they ....'
10 '........... you .... a good hotel room?' 'Yes, we ....'

13 *I walk to school:* Present Simple tense: positive

FORM

I You We They	work.

She He It	work**s**.

- *She, he, it*: add ***s*** to the verb.

I You We They	teach.

She He It	teach**es**.

- Verbs ending in ***sh***, ***ch***, ***ss***, ***o*** or ***x***, e.g. *teach, wash, watch, go*: add ***es*** to the verb after *she, he, it*.

I You We They	carry.

She He It	carr**ies**.

- Verbs ending in consonant + *y*, e.g. *carry, study, cry*: change ***y*** → ***i*** and add ***es*** after *she, he, it*.

➤ See Appendix 2 on spelling rules.

USE

- To give a general description of a person or thing. Not for an activity happening now.
- With *think, know, understand, agree, want* (verbs that are not activities).
- With *sometimes, often, always, usually, never, occasionally* (adverbs of frequency). These adverbs usually go before the present simple verb:
  She often ***goes*** *there.*
  He doesn't often ***go*** *there.*
  Do you sometimes ***go*** *there?*
- With repeated times, e.g. *every Saturday, in the evening* (= every evening), *at 8 o'clock* (= at 8 o'clock every day), *in the summer* (= every summer).

Practice

13a Complete the sentences with the verb in the correct form.

1 Children ..*ask*.. a lot of questions. (ask)
2 I ..*love*.. classical music. (love)
3 You always .... my birthday. (forget)
4 She never .... to me. (listen)
5 They usually .... coffee after their evening meal. (drink)

6 I .... to work when the weather's cold. (drive)
7 My parents usually .... to our house on Sundays. (come)
8 They .... two languages at school. (learn)
9 The village shop .... at 8 o'clock in the morning. (open)
10 We .... her a diary every year. (give)
11 He often .... with his brother. (fight)
12 You never .... me with my homework. (help)
13 Big dogs .... a lot of exercise. (like)
14 He .... Arabic. (understand)
15 Lessons .... at 9 o'clock every morning. (start)

13b Complete the sentences with the verb in the correct form.

1 She *goes* to college on her bike. (go)
2 A lot of birds *fly* south in the winter. (fly)
3 She .... very hard at the weekends. (study)
4 My father .... television most evenings. (watch)
5 I often .... at the cinema. (cry)
6 She .... a lot of homework in the evenings. (do)
7 A mother cat .... her kittens. (wash)
8 You .... language very well. (teach)
9 He .... the shopping for his grandmother. (carry)
10 He's very naughty – he .... other children. (push)

13c Write the sentences again, using ***she*** or ***he***.

1 I always listen to the radio in the mornings. (She)
She always listens to the radio in the mornings.
2 I take the dog for a walk every day. (He)
He takes the dog for a walk every day.
3 I usually buy all the food. (She)
....
4 I teach history and Latin. (She)
....
5 I walk to the office every day. (He)
....

6 I never wash the car. (She)

....

7 I open the building every morning. (He)

....

8 I occasionally write letters to my old school friends. (He)

....

....

9 I drink a lot of tea with my breakfast. (He)

....

10 I watch the football on television every Saturday. (She)

....

....

13d In your notebook, write sentences in the present simple about these people.

Name:	(Ms) Sarah Jones
Nationality:	British
Address:	3, Clapham Terrace, London, S.W. 2. Great Britain
Job:	Bank cashier
Hobbies:	I play tennis and work in the garden
Languages:	French and a little Spanish

Name:	(Ms) Deniz Ulgen
Nationality:	Turkish
Address:	Buyuk Caddesi 15, Kizilay, Ankara, Turkey
Job:	Hotel receptionist
Hobbies:	I play chess and go to concerts
Languages:	English German

Name:	(Mr) Pierre Moulin
Nationality:	French
Address:	15, rue du Nord, 94250 Gentilly, Paris, France
Job:	Shop manager
Hobbies:	I paint and listen to music
Languages:	Some English and a little Italian

Name:	(Ms) Maria Protopapas
Nationality:	Greek
Address:	Agios Pedros 9, Galatsi 11142 Athens, Greece
Job:	School teacher
Hobbies:	I go for long walks and play volleyball
Languages:	Fluent English and some Arabic

Example: Sarah Jones *comes from Britain.*
She lives in London.
She works in a bank.
She often plays tennis and works in the garden.
She speaks French and a little Spanish.

Deniz Ulgen ...
Pierre Moulin ...
Maria Protopapas ...

14 Present Simple tense: questions

FORM

Do	I you we they	live ...?		Does	she he it	live ...?

- Question form: ***do, does*** + subject + infinitive.
- There is no ***s*** at the end of the verb in questions:
  She lives ... but *Does she live* ...?
  NOT ~~*Does she lives*~~ ...?

Short answers

Yes,	I you we they	do.		No,	I you we they	do not. (don't)
Yes,	she he It	does.		No,	she he it	does not. (doesn't)

Practice

14a Add ***do*** or ***does*** to make questions and ***do, don't, does*** or ***doesn't*** to make short answers.

1 '..Does.. she live with her parents?' 'Yes, she ..does..'
2 '..Do.. you like your job?' 'No, I ..don't..'
3 '.................. I speak Italian well?' 'Yes, you ....'
4 '.................. you drive to work?' 'No, I ....'
5 '.................. they work hard at university?' 'Yes, they ....'
6 '.................. Alan smoke?' 'No, he ....'
7 '.................. your sister visit you very often?' 'Yes, she ....'
8 '.................. we usually give her a birthday present?'
'No, we ....'
9 '.................. you write to your parents very often?' 'No, I ....'
10 '.................. he help you very much?' 'Yes, he ....'

14b Make these sentences into questions.

1 The shop closes at 5 o'clock.
Does the shop close at 5 o'clock?

2 They go swimming every weekend.
Do they go swimming every weekend?

3 She speaks English well.
....

4 It rains a lot here in winter.
....

5 You drink a lot of tea.
....

6 I eat too much, doctor.
....

7 Tony often plays golf at the weekends.
....

8 His friends visit him most evenings.
....

14c Write the questions in the present simple.

1 Where / you / work?
Where do you work?

2 What / she / do?
What does she do?

3 Where / he / live?
....

4 What music / your husband / like?
....

5 When / she / do her homework?
....

6 Why / we / learn Latin?
....

7 Who / she / teach?
....

8 How / I / turn on the television?
....

15 Present Simple tense: negatives

FORM

I You We They	do not (don't)	like	She He It	does not (doesn't)	like ... .

- Negative form: Subject + ***do not, does not*** + infinitive.

Note: There is no *s* at the end of the verb in the negative:
She likes ... but *She doesn't like* ..., NOT ~~*She doesn't likes*~~.

Practice

15 Change these sentences from the positive to the negative.

1 She works very hard.
She doesn't work very hard.

2 It usually snows here in the winter.
....

3 I like a big breakfast every morning.
....

4 The film starts very early.
....

5 He swims every morning.
....

6 They always open the windows at night.
....

7 We often see our neighbours in the garden.
....

8 Chris goes on holiday every year.
....

9 You drive very fast.
....

10 These young children learn very quickly.
....

16 Present Simple tense

Check

16a Complete the boxes. Use the verb ***work***.

Positive

I You ...... They	work.
She He It	....

Negative

...... You We They	....
She He	....

Question

Do	I you .... they	.................?
....	.... he	.................?

Short answers

Yes, No,	I you .... they	....
Yes, No,	.... he I	....

16b Complete the conversation, putting the verbs into the present simple.

A: Hello. Nice to see you. [1] *Do* you *work* (work) here?

B: Yes, I do. I'm the head waiter.

A: Oh good. And [2]........................ you .... (like) it?

B: Oh yes, I [3]........................ (love) it here. It's an excellent restaurant. The chef [4]........................ (cook) wonderful food and the waiters all [5]........................ (work) very hard. The only problem is that I [6]........................ (not/go out) in the evenings any more because I'm always busy here.

A: Ah, that's why we [7]........................ (not/see) you now at the club.

B: That's right. I only [8]........................ (have) one evening free and I usually [9]........................ (stay) at home then. [10]........................ Maria .... (go) to the club now?

A: Oh yes, she does. She [11]........................ (talk) about you sometimes. [12]........................ you (see) her?

B: No, I don't. I'm always busy and she [13]........................ (not/know) about this new job. I [14]........................ (telephone) her sometimes but she's always out.

A: Well, she [15]........................ (go out) quite often. But I [16]........................ (know) she [17]........................ (want) to see you again.

B: Look at the door! It's Maria. She's coming in here.

17 *was, were:* Past Simple tense of verb *to be*

FORM

Positive	*Negative* *Long*	*Negative* *Short*	*Question*
I was	I was not	I wasn't	Was I ... ?
You were	You were not	You weren't	Were you ... ?
She was	She was not	She wasn't	Was she ...?
He was	He was not	He wasn't	Was he ... ?
It was	It was not	It wasn't	Was it ... ?
We were	We were not	We weren't	Were we ... ?
They were	They were not	They weren't	Were they ... ?

Practice

17a Complete the sentences using ***was*** or ***were***.

1 He ..was.. very tired yesterday.
2 They ..were.. not very happy together.
3 You .... very angry with me last night.
4 Her doctor .... not very helpful.
5 They .... in France last summer.
6 Mr Jones .... not in the office yesterday.
7 I .... in bed all morning.
8 It .... not very warm in the swimming pool.
9 You .... not very friendly to my sister.
10 She .... a beautiful baby.
11 The children .... awake early this morning.
12 I .... not with them in the restaurant.
13 Ruth .... on holiday last week.
14 It .... a very nice letter.
15 We .... very pleased to see you.
16 Callum and his brother Josh .... here last night.

17b Complete the story, adding ***was*** and ***were***.

It [1]..was.. a beautiful day. The sun [2]..was.. hot and the sky [3].............. blue. James and Wendy [4].............. on the beach. They [5].............. with their three children. The children [6].............. in the sea. The sea [7].............. a bit cold but the children [8].............. very happy. There [9].............. lots of other children in the sea too: some of them [10].............. in the water with

their parents. Wendy and James [11].............. on the sand and James [12].............. asleep with a book on his face. But suddenly there [13].............. grey clouds all over the sky and the sun [14].............. not hot any more. The beautiful weather [15].............. finished and there [16].............. wet picnics and wet people everywhere. A British summer holiday!

17c In your notebook, write questions and answers about the story above, using ***was*** or ***were***.

1 The weather nice?
'Was the weather nice?' 'Yes, it was a beautiful day.'

2 Where/James and Wendy?
'Where were James and Wendy?' 'They were on the beach.'

3 Where/their children?

4 Other children in the sea?

5 James and Wendy in the sea?

6 James awake?

7 What/on James' face?

8 Sunny all day?

9 The holidaymakers wet in the end?

10 Where/this beach?

17d In your notebook, write ten questions about a friend's trip to London, using the table below. Then choose a short answer for each question.

	~~the underground trains~~	~~warm~~?	
	~~the weather~~	comfortable?	
	the streets	beautiful?	Yes, it was.
	the people	friendly?	No, it wasn't.
Was	the parks	busy?	
Were	the airport	clean?	Yes, they were.
	the museums	expensive?	No, they weren't.
	the shops	good?	
	the hotel	~~fast~~?	
	the food	interesting?	

Examples: *'Were the underground trains fast?' 'Yes, they were.'*
'Was the weather warm?' 'No, it wasn't.'

18 *I walked to school:* Past Simple tense: positive

FORM

I, You He, She, It We, They	walk**ed**

- Add ***ed*** to regular verbs. The verb is the same for all persons: *I, you, she, he, it, we* and *they.*

Notes

- Spelling:

			Verbs ending in:
like	→	like**d**	***e***, add ***d***.
study	→	stud**ied**	consonant + ***y***, change ***y*** → ***i*** + ***ed***
stop	→	sto**pped**	vowel + consonant, double the consonant and add ***ed***.

- ***y*** and ***w*** at the end of a word are not consonant sounds. So verbs ending in ***y*** or ***w*** do not double the consonant:

  play → play**ed**

➤ See Appendix 2 on spelling rules.

USE

- We use the past simple to talk about the past.

Practice

18a Write the past simple of these verbs.

stay	*stayed*	listen		study	
rain	*rained*	love		cry	
help		wash		work	
carry		stop		start	
want		ask		live	
play		look		watch	
walk		open		like	

18b Complete these sentences in the past simple.

1 I ..*stayed*.. at home all weekend. (stay)
2 She ..*cried*.. all night. (cry)
3 It .... every day last week. (rain)
4 We .... to her very carefully. (listen)
5 He .... her very much. (love)
6 The shop .... at 5 o'clock. (close)
7 My friends .... to stay all weekend. (want)

19 Past Simple tense: positive: irregular verbs

We **saw** a good film last night. I **bought** all my Christmas presents at the weekend. They **had** a good time at the party.

FORM

I, You, She, He, It, We, They saw ... .

- The verb is the same for all persons: *I, you, she, he, it, we* and *they*.
- There are a lot of irregular verbs.

Practice

19 Complete the tables below.

➤ See the list of irregular verbs in Appendix 1.

Infinitive	*Past simple*	*Infinitive*	*Past simple*	*Infinitive*	*Past simple*
bring	*brought*	give		run	
buy	bought		went		saw
come		have			shut
do		know		swim	
	drank		left	take	
	drove		lost		taught
find		make		tell	
	flew	meet			thought
forget			put	understand	
get (up)			read	write	

20 Past simple tense: positive

Check

20a Write these sentences in the past simple.

1 I see my parents every weekend. (last weekend)

I saw my parents last weekend.

2 Matthew always asks a lot of questions. (this morning)

....

3 They go to the mountains in the winter. (last winter)

....

4 Julie meets Tom from school every afternoon. (this afternoon)

....

5 Jenny watches a lot of television at the weekends. (on holiday)

....

6 He eats a lot in the evenings. (last night)

....

7 The programme starts at 7.30 every Friday. (this morning)

....

8 I love cycling at the weekends. (when I was a child)

....

9 We always have a nice time with them. (on holiday)

....

10 The garden looks lovely in the spring. (last spring)

....

20b Complete the sentences about Kelly's morning using a verb in the past simple. Use the verbs in the box.

read	get dressed	leave	~~have a shower~~	turn on
brush	~~get up~~	make a cup of tea	eat	wash

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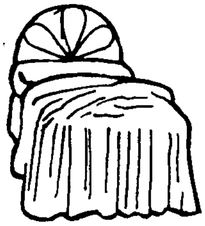
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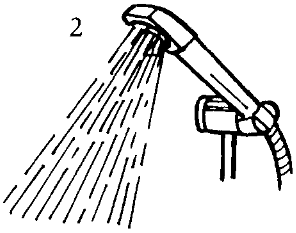

1 Kelly ..got up...

2 She ..had a shower...

3 She ....

4 She ....

5 She ....

6 She ....

7 She ....

8 She ....

9 She ....

10 She ....

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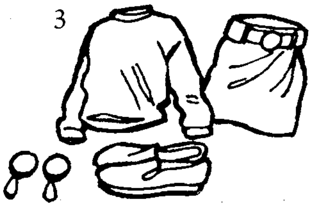
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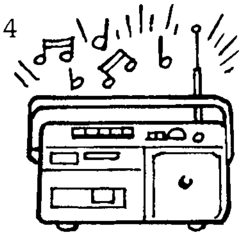
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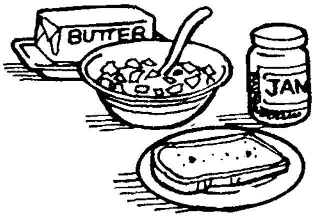

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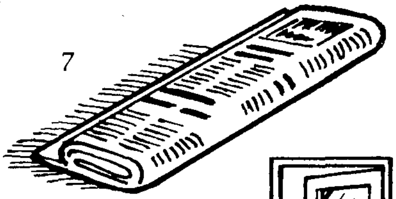
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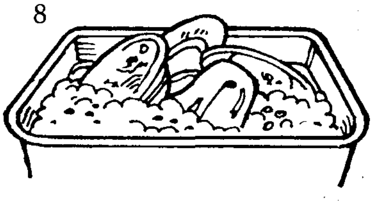
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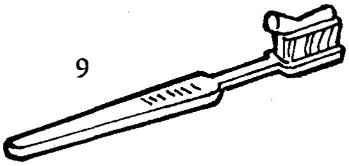
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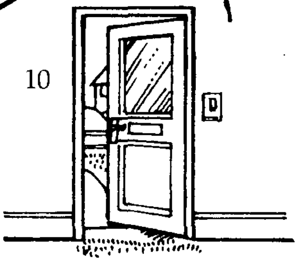


21 Past Simple tense: questions and negatives

FORM

Question

Did	*Subject*	*Infinitive*
Did	I you she he it we they	walk? go? come?

- ***Did*** + subject + infinitive for all persons and all verbs, regular and irregular.
  ***Did** you go ... ?* ***Did** you walk ... ?*
  NOT ~~***Did** you went ...? **Did** you walked ... ?*~~

Negative

Subject	**did not**	*Infinitive*
I You She He It We They	**did not** **(didn't)**	walk. go. come.

- Subject + ***did not*** + infinitive for all persons and all verbs, regular and irregular.
  *He **did not** go ... .*
  NOT ~~*He **did not** went ... .*~~

Practice

21 In your notebook, put these sentences into the past simple. Write them in the positive form, the question form and the negative form.

1 She gets up early in the morning.
She got up early in the morning.
Did she get up early in the morning?
She didn't get up early in the morning.

2 He teaches history at the university.
He taught history at the university.
Did he teach history at the university?
He didn't teach history at the university.

3 They leave home at 8 o'clock.
4 He stays in very good hotels.
5 You smoke a lot.
6 I look very tired.
7 We stop at Oxford.
8 The restaurant closes at 11 o'clock.
9 Pam buys a lot of clothes.
10 The birds fly away to other countries.

22 Past Simple tense: times in the past

Last night / week / month / year Three minutes / hours / days / nights / weeks / months / years ago

Practice

22 Answer the questions using ***last*** or ***ago*** and the words in brackets.

1 When did you speak to Peter? (week)
Last week.

2 When did they buy that car? (two years)
....

3 When did we clean the windows? (six months)
....

4 When did the film start? (five minutes)
....

5 When did you see your cousin? (three years)
....

6 When did she stop smoking? (month)
....

7 When did it stop raining? (two hours)
....

8 When did they go to Australia? (year)
....

9 When did Max phone? (night)
....

10 When did you find your wallet? (half an hour)
....

23 Past Simple tense

Check

23 Complete the conversation with the verbs in the past simple.

A: Where [1] ..*did you go*.. (you/go) for your last summer holiday?

B: We [2] ..*went*.. (go) to Egypt.

A: Oh really? How interesting! [3].......................... (you/enjoy) it?

B: Oh yes, we [4].......................... . Paul [5].......................... (love) the River Nile and I [6].......................... (think) the pyramids and all the historical sights [7].......................... (be) fascinating.

A: How long [8].......................... (you/stay)?

B: For four weeks. We [9].......................... (be) there for the whole of October.

A: How nice. So you [10].......................... (have) lots of time to travel round.

B: Yes, we [11].......................... – well, quite a lot. But we only [12].......................... (see) a few places so I'd like to go again.

A: [13].......................... (you/learn) any Egyptian Arabic?

B: I [14].......................... but Paul [15]..........................n't. I [16].......................... (study) the language for a few weeks before we [17].......................... (go). I [18].......................... (find) a good Arabic language cassette in the local library and that [19].......................... (be) very helpful.

A: [20].......................... (you/talk) to the local people?

B: Not really, but I [21].......................... (know) how to order food and drink in the cafés and restaurants.

A: Well, that's good.

B: Yes it is, but I [22].......................... (want) to talk to people too so I'm still studying Arabic and I hope to go again next year.

A: Well, best of luck!

24 *go + to, for a, ...ing*

I don't **go to** work on Saturdays. We **went to** the cinema last night. Would you like to **go for a** walk? I often **go for a** swim before work. They **go sailing** at the weekends. We **went skiing** last winter.

- ***go to*** ...: *go to England, town, the cinema.*
- ***go for a*** ...: *go for a walk, a meal, a run, a swim, a drink, a game of tennis.*
- ***go*** ***...ing***: *go climbing, skiing, swimming, fishing, sailing, walking, riding, birdwatching.*

go + ***...ing*** with sports. And *go shopping*.
But we do not use ***go*** + ***playing***. NOT ~~We went playing tennis~~.

Practice

24 Complete the sentences.

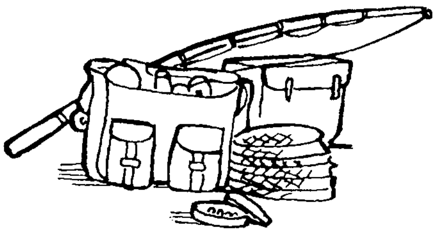
1

I went ..to.. the ..cinema.. last night.

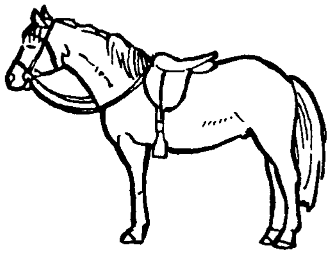
2

I usually go ..for.. a ..run.. in the morning.

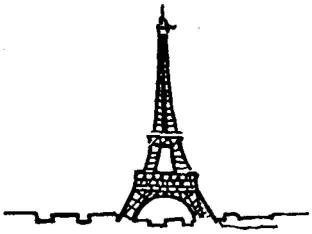
3



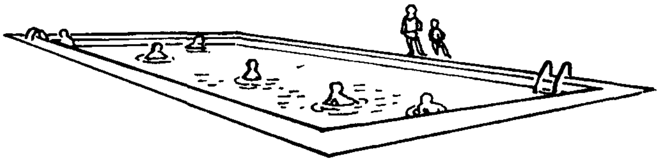
My father often goes .... at the weekends.

4 

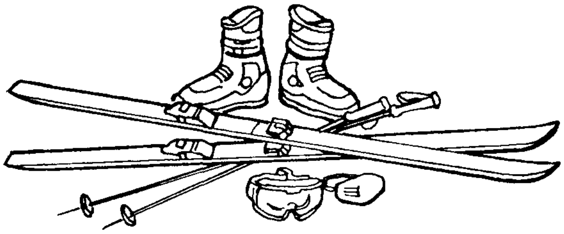
We went .... this morning.

5 

Emma went .... last week.

6 

I'd like to go .... a .... this afternoon.

7 

Do you go .... in the winter?

8

We go .... the .... on Saturday nights.

Prepositions

25 *at, on, in* as prepositions of place

I saw her **at** the bus stop. Can I meet you **at** the cinema?

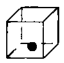
- ***at*** a place:
  ●x ***at*** *the bus stop/cinema*

Your books are **on** the table. The painting looks nice **on** this wall.

- ***on*** a line or surface:
  on *the table*

  on *the wall*

Philip's **in** the kitchen. Your bag's **in** the car.

- ***in*** a place = inside. The place is not a line or surface: it has walls or sides:
   ***in*** *the kitchen/car*

  in *the garden/park/town*

  And we use ***in*** with names of towns and countries: ***in*** *Britain,* ***in*** *Paris.*

Note: We say: ***in*** *a car,* ***on*** *a bus,* ***on*** *a train.*

Practice

25 Complete these sentences with ***at, on*** or ***in***.

1 Do you live ..in.. Manchester?
2 He was ..at.. the bus stop for half an hour.
3 Are the plates .... the cupboard?
4 Look at the example .... the board.
5 I met my girlfriend .... a party.
6 Kathy's not here – she's .... work at the moment.
7 Are my books .... that shelf?
8 My toothbrush isn't .... the bathroom. Where is it?
9 She usually sits .... the floor.
10 Is your daughter happy .... school?
11 We had breakfast .... the garden.
12 There are too many cars .... the road.

27 *at, on, in* as prepositions of time

They finish school **at** 4 o'clock. The children usually have a story **at** bedtime.

- ***at*** a point in time:
  at *one o'clock, half-past five, midnight;*
  at *lunchtime, dinner-time;*
  at *the end of the lesson.*

I saw her **on** Monday. My birthday's **on** 4th September.

- ***on*** a day or date:
  on *Tuesday, Thursday;*
  on *1st April, 4th June;*
  on *the first day of spring.*

I usually work **in** the mornings. The weather's very nice here **in** the summer.

- ***in*** a period of time:
  in *the morning, afternoon, evening;*
  in *April, May, June;*
  in *the summer, winter;*
  in *1992.*

Notes

- ***on*** *Wednesday,* ***in*** *the afternoon,* ***on*** *Wednesday afternoon.*
- ***in*** *the morning, afternoon, evening, but* ***at*** *night.*
- ***on*** *Christmas Eve, Independence Day, Easter Sunday, but* ***at*** *Christmas,* ***at*** *New Year.*

Practice

27 Complete the sentences with ***at***, ***on*** or ***in***.

1 College starts *..at..* 9 o'clock in the morning.
2 I usually go swimming *..on..* Tuesdays.
3 I got up .... 7 o'clock this morning.
4 Jim came round .... Saturday afternoon.
5 The children get too many presents .... Christmas.
6 We usually take our holiday .... September.
7 They don't go out very often .... the evenings.
8 She was born in Australia .... 1952.
9 I always go and see her .... her birthday.
10 She phoned up .... the beginning of the match on TV.
11 They usually come and stay with us .... the summer holidays.
12 We moved here .... 20th October.

Gerunds and infinitives

28 *I like swimming: like, don't like* + gerund

Do you like **learning** English? He likes **working** at home. I don't like **driving**.

USE

- The gerund is like a noun.
  We use it after the verb ***like***.
- ***Love*** and ***hate*** also take the gerund.
  I ***love going*** to the cinema.
  *She **hates getting up** in the morning.*

FORM

- infinitive + ***ing***:
  go → *going* *drink* → *drinking*

Notes

- No articles:
  There is no article (*the, a, an*) before a gerund:
  *I like **swimming**.*
  NOT ~~*I like the swimming.*~~
- *be* → *being* Do not take off the ***e***.
- Spelling:

			Verbs ending in:
come	→	*coming*	consonant + ***e***, take off the ***e***.
swim	→	*swimming*	vowel + consonant: one-syllable verbs, double the consonant.
lie	→	*lying*	***ie***, ***ie*** changes to ***y***.

Practice

28a Write the gerund of these verbs.

be	*being*
clean	*cleaning*
come	
do	
fly	
get (up)	
give	
listen	
live	

play	
smoke	
stay	
study	
swim	
teach	
watch	
work	
write	

28b Complete the following sentences using a gerund from the exercise above. Use each gerund only once.

1 My father loves ..*listening*.. to music.
2 Rosie likes ..*coming*.. to our house.
3 Peter doesn't like .... the car so I usually do it.
4 Do you like .... in the sea?
5 She loves .... presents.
6 I hate .... letters.
7 Jess loves .... a mother.
8 I hate .... – the smell of cigarettes is terrible.
9 I don't like .... so I travel everywhere by train or boat.
10 My friends and I love .... ball games on the beach.
11 Joe likes .... television after a long day at college.
12 Everyone in my family hates .... on Monday mornings.
13 Does Caroline like .... young children?
14 I don't like the lessons at college but I like .... in the library.
15 Greg always hates .... his homework.
16 Trisha doesn't really like .... in an office.
17 Anne and I love .... in the countryside.
18 Felix really likes .... in good hotels.

29 *I'd like to go to the beach: would like* + *to*-infinitive

I'd like to go to the beach.
Would you **like to meet** my boss?

- ***Would like*** is a polite way of saying ***want***.
- After ***would like*** we use the ***to***-infinitive (not the gerund)

Practice

29a Complete the sentences, using a verb from the box.

ask	be	~~buy~~	come	~~have~~
pay	play	see	sit	stay

1 Would you like to ..*have*.. lunch with us tomorrow?
2 I'd like to ..*buy*.. a new pair of jeans.
3 Would you like to .... by the window?
4 I'd better leave now. I wouldn't like to .... late for the meeting.
5 Do you think Rosa would like to .... tennis with us?
6 My parents would like to .... at a new hotel.
7 We'd like to .... him a few questions.
8 Excuse me. I'd like to .... the bill now, please.
9 We're having a party on Saturday. Would you like to .... ?
10 I'd like to .... that new film tonight.

29b Complete the sentences, putting the verbs into the correct form (gerund after ***like***, see exercise 28, or ***to***-infinitive after ***would like***).

1 Do you like ..*cooking*..? (cook)
2 Would you like ..*to go*.. for a walk? (go)
3 I'd like .... you again. (see)
4 My brother likes .... to the theatre. (go)
5 Does Amber like .... with her parents? (live)
6 She'd like .... the world. (travel)
7 We'd like .... to the manager, please. (speak)
8 Do you think Francis would like .... my bike? (buy)
9 The cat likes .... mice into the house. (bring)
10 Do you like .... computer games? (play)

Sentence structure

30 *He always gets up early:* frequency adverbs with the Present Simple tense

He **always** gets up early. I don't **often** go to the cinema.

- The adverb goes between the subject and the verb.
- In negative sentences the adverb goes between ***don't/doesn't*** and the verb.

Practice

30 Rewrite these sentences in the correct order.

1 to the mountains / never / we / go
We never go to the mountains.

2 often / she / write to me / doesn't
....

3 play football on Saturday afternoons / the boys / always
....
....

4 usually / arrives late / the bus
....

5 go to bed before 11 / often / I
....

6 never / drinks coffee in the evening / she
....

7 it / rain in the summer / often / doesn't
....

8 read books slowly / I / always
....

9 usually / my father / goes to work by bus
....

10 always / go to the beach at the weekend / we
....

TEST 1

Part A

Fill each gap with a suitable word to complete Andrew's letter to his pen-friend.

Dear José,

Thank you for your letter. It was [1]...................... interesting. And thank you for the photographs. Your village looks beautiful. Now I would like to tell you a little about myself and [2]...................... family. I live [3]...................... a town about 40 miles (that's about 64 kilometres) from London. I've [4]...................... one brother and one sister and we all [5]...................... to the local school. My mother's a tourist officer and she [6]...................... to London [7]...................... the train every day. My father's a computer programmer and he often works [8]...................... home.

At the weekends I often play football with the school team. I sometimes go [9]...................... at the local pool. [10]...................... is a very good gym at the pool, too.

I look forward to your next letter.

Best wishes,

Andrew

SCORING

10 points: *Give yourself a point for each correct answer.* Score ☐

Part B

Circle the correct words to complete the sentences.

1 *Do/Does* you usually go home for lunch?

2 I start work *on/at* 9 o'clock.

3 *That/Those* dogs are very noisy.

4 What *you did/did you do* yesterday?

5 *Have you got/Do you have got* your passport?

6 Do you enjoy *to read/reading*?

7 Is your sister *older than/old than* you?

8 *There is/There are* some new books in the library.

9 Where *was/were* you last night?

10 Did you stay *at/in* home at the weekend?

SCORING

10 points: *Give yourself a point for each correct answer.* Score ☐

Part C

Write the conversation in your notebook. Put the verbs into the correct tense and form and add all the other words you need (e.g. *a, an, at, in, and, did*).

A: You / have / nice time / London / the weekend?

B: Yes, / I. / I / stay with / old friend from school / we / have / wonderful time together. / Saturday / we / go / art gallery / the morning, / concert / the afternoon / Italian restaurant / the evening. / It / be / great weekend. / What about you? / You / have / nice weekend?

A: It / not be / very interesting. / I / stay / home / all weekend.

B: Why / you / not go out?

A: I / not feel / very well.

B: Oh. I / be / sorry about that.

A: That / be / all right. / I / be / better now.

SCORING

20 points: *Take off a point for each mistake.* Score ☐

Part D

Write the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1 brother / has / a / your / job / got?

....

2 buildings / are / this / there / beautiful / town / some / in.

....

....

3 history / mother / the / their / college / at / teaches.

....

4 music / like / the / I / evenings / listening / in / to.

....

5 her / taller / all / is / Angela / sisters / than.

....

6 lights / are / the / in / those / sky / what?

....

7 you / time / do / work / finish / what?

....

8 at / yesterday / were / not / school / they.

....

9 phone / she / me / the / not / at / weekend / did.

....

10 in / sometimes / winter / go / the / I / skiing.

....

SCORING

10 points: *Give yourself a point for each correct answer.* Score ☐

TOTAL SCORE

Maximum 50 points: *Add up your score.* Total Score ☐

Nouns, adjectives and adverbs

31 *the* and *a, an:* definite and indefinite articles

She's got **a** girl and **a** boy. **The** girl's ten and **the** boy's eight.
He gave me **a** book and **a** cassette. I liked **the** book but I didn't like **the** cassette very much.

- ***a*** + singular noun – the first time we say the noun.
- ***a*** = one. ***a*** is not particular.
- ***the*** + singular/plural noun – the second time we say the noun. ***the*** is particular.

Practice

31 Complete the sentences using ***a***, ***an*** or ***the***.

1 I've got ..a.. lighter and ..a.. box of matches but ..the.. lighter doesn't work very well.

2 There's ..a.. doctor and ..a.. nurse in ..the.. village but ..the.. doctor's getting rather old now.

3 I bought .... sandwich and .... piece of cake. .... sandwich was all right but .... cake was horrible.

4 .... woman and two men were here a few moments ago. I think .... woman wanted to see you.

5 They've got .... dog and .... cat, ... rabbit and some goldfish but the children like .... dog best.

6 He sent me two letters and .... postcard while he was on holiday. .... postcard didn't say much but .... letters were very interesting.

7 You can have .... apple or .... orange. .... apples are nice and sweet.

8 There's .... plum tree and .... peach tree in our garden. .... peach tree doesn't produce many peaches but .... plum tree produces lots of plums every year.

9 There's .... theatre and two cinemas in town but one of .... cinemas is closing down.

10 There's .... train at 2.00 and one at 3.30. .... 2.00 train takes two hours and .... 3.30 train takes .... hour and .... half.

32 The articles *a* and *the*

That's **a** nice car. Did you clean **the** car?	(the car = our car, or this car)
We've got **a** dog. Where's **the** dog?	(the dog = our dog, or the dog that lives here)
You've got **a** big garden. The dog's in **the** garden.	(the garden = our garden, or the garden at this house)
Is there **a** station in this town? **The** station is in the town centre.	(the station = the station in this town)
This is an interesting book. **The** author has some very unusual ideas.	(the author = the author of this book)
The café next to the station is open all night.	(We know which café. It is the café next to the station.)

- ***a, an*** + singular noun:
  *That's **a** nice car.*
  There are other nice cars and we are talking about one of them.

- ***the*** + singular or plural noun:
  the = one in particular. We are talking about a known object, person or animal. The speaker and listener know which one it is. It is not one of many. It is one in particular:
  *Did you clean **the** car?*
  We are talking about *our* car. There is only one of these.

Practice

32 Complete the sentences using ***a***, ***an*** or ***the***.

1 This is ..a.. beautiful painting. Does ..the.. artist live near here?

2 I bought ..a.. new toothbrush this morning and I can't find it. I'm sure I put it in ..the.. bathroom.

3 Can you get .... fresh cream cake when you're out? .... shop on .... corner usually sells them.

4 It's .... very nice school and .... teachers are all really hard-working.

5 'Look! There's .... cat in .... garden.'
'Yes, it's .... cat from next door.'

6 'There's .... man at .... door. He wants to see you.'

7 We stayed in .... very nice hotel. .... room was comfortable and .... food was excellent.

8 I bought Elliot .... new jacket last week but yesterday two of .... buttons came off. I'm taking it back to .... shop.

9 I had .... bath this morning but .... water was a bit cold.

10 Hannah was at .... airport, waiting for .... friend to arrive.

33 *the:* definite article

The moon looks beautiful tonight. **The** sky is very grey.

- We use ***the*** when there is only one: *the moon, the sun, the sky, the sea, the weather, the earth, the world, the President of France, the capital of Great Britain.*
- We don't use ***a*** or ***the*** before most names of places: *France, London, Africa.*

Practice

33 Write the sentences, adding ***the*** where necessary.

1 Moon moves slowly round earth.
The moon moves slowly round the earth.

2 Sun is very hot today.
The sun is very hot today.

3 Did you see Pope when you went to Rome?
....

4 Sky went very grey and it started to rain.
....

5 I hope I can go round world one day.
....

6 Prince of Wales is visiting our town next week.
....

7 What is capital of Sweden?
....

8 It was very cold in sea today.
....

9 How many countries are in European Community?
....
....

10 I once met Prime Minister of Spain.
....

34 *some, any* with countable and uncountable nouns

Singular nouns

I'd like	**a** biscuit. **a** glass of milk. **a** sandwich.
	some milk. **some** bread. **some** toast.

- Countable nouns: ***a*** + singular countable noun.
  Biscuit, cup and *sandwich* are countable nouns.
  We can count them: *one biscuit, two biscuits, three biscuits.*
  Countable nouns can be singular or plural.
- Uncountable nouns:
  some + singular uncountable noun.
  Milk, bread and *toast* are uncountable nouns.
  We cannot count them.
  We cannot say: *a milk, a bread, a toast.*
  two milks, two breads, three toasts.
  Uncountable nouns are always singular.
- We can also use ***the*** before countable and uncountable nouns.

➤ See Stage 1, exercise 2 on articles.

Practice

34 Write ***C*** after the countable nouns and ***U*** after the uncountable nouns.

paper	*U*	news		coat	
coffee	*U*	job		water	
cassette	*C*	homework		tea	
information		apple		flour	
bottle		toothpaste		bread	
soup		bath		bag	
pen		salt		ball	
metal		girl		soap	
book		money		food	
rice		knife		cup	
spaghetti		egg		cat	
child		table		meat	
milk		shampoo		honey	

35 Counting the uncountables

I'd like **a glass of** water, please. Did you buy **a bag of** sugar?

- We do not say *one water, two waters*, etc. but we can count:
  - the number of litres/kilos:
    a litre of *milk*
    two kilos of *potatoes*
  - the containers:
    a bottle of *water*
    three jars of *jam*
  - the pieces:
    two slices of *bread*
    a piece of *chocolate*
  - the item you buy:
    a loaf of *bread*
    a bar of *chocolate*

Practice

35 Choose a word from the box for each object.

tube	loaf	~~bottle~~	glass	bag
jar	~~tin~~	carton	slice	bar

1 a ..*bottle*.. of shampoo

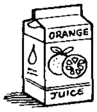
2

a ..*tin*.. of soup

3

a .... of sugar

4 a .... of bread

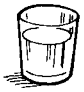
5 

a .... of juice

6

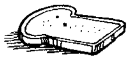
a .... of soap

7 a .... of toothpaste

8  a .... of water

9

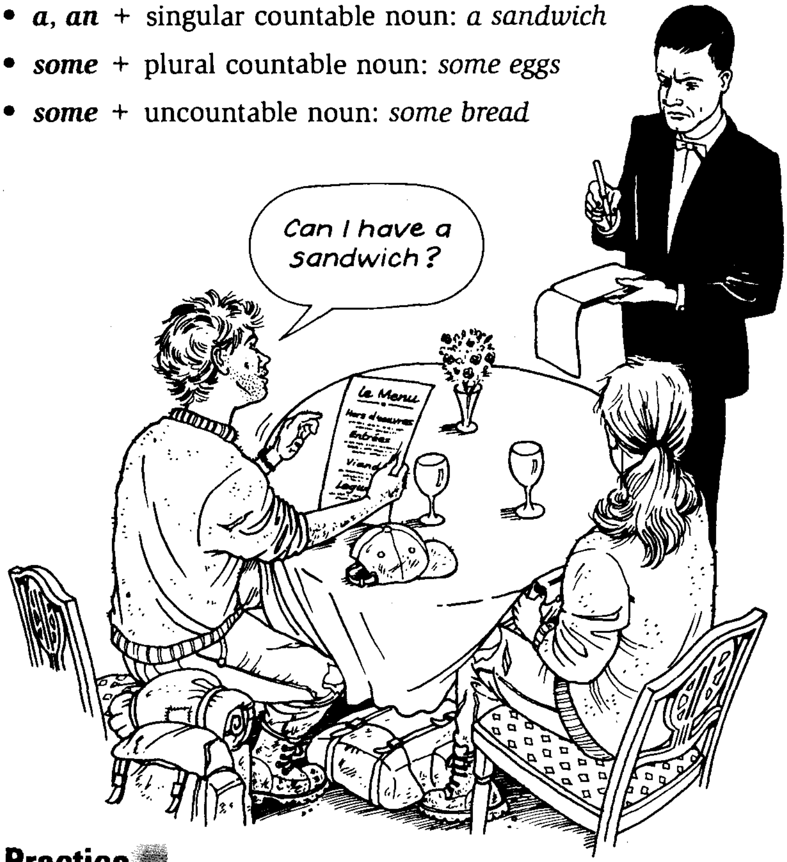
a .... of honey

10  a .... of bread

36 *a, an, some*

Can I have **a** sandwich? I usually have **an** egg for breakfast. There are **some** eggs in the fridge. We've got **some** bread.

- ***a, an*** + singular countable noun: *a sandwich*
- ***some*** + plural countable noun: *some eggs*
- ***some*** + uncountable noun: *some bread*



Practice

36 Complete the sentences using ***a***, ***an*** or ***some***:

1 I would like ..*some*.. soup, please.

2 Is there ..*a*.. bank near here?

3 They drank .... milk and then went to bed.

4 Would you like .... apple?

5 There's .... rice in the cupboard.

6 Did you get .... bottle of lemonade?

7 Here's .... money to buy your lunch.

8 Karen's starting .... new job next week.

9 There's .... butter in the fridge.

10 I usually have .... cup of tea in the morning.

37 *some* and *any*: positive, negative and questions

I've got	**an** orange. **some** oranges. **some** bread.

- ***some*** in positive sentences

Have you got ... Is, Are there ... I haven't got ...	**an** orange.(?) **any** oranges.(?) **any** bread.(?)

- ***any*** in questions and negative sentences

	COUNTABLE NOUNS		
	Singular	*Plural*	UNCOUTABLE NOUNS
Positive	an orange	some oranges	some bread
Negative and question	an orange	any oranges	any bread

- Offers and requests:
  We usually use ***some*** using ***Would you like ...?*** questions and ***Can I have ...?*** questions:

  Would you like / *Can I have* } ***an*** *orange?* / ***some*** *oranges?* / ***some*** *bread?*

Practice

37a Complete the sentences using ***a***, ***an***, ***some*** or ***any***.

1 Have you got ..any.. juice in the fridge?
2 There are ..some.. letters on the floor.
3 I had .... cup of tea but I didn't have .... toast.
4 You need .... flour and .... egg.
5 I'd like .... rice but I don't want .... potatoes.
6 Would you like .... bowl of soup?
7 He gave me .... tea but he didn't put .... sugar in it.
8 There are .... nice trees in the garden but there aren't .... flowers.
9 Can I have .... glass of orange juice?
10 There are .... knives and forks on the table but there isn't .... salt or pepper.

37b Circle the correct words to complete the conversation.

A: This is [1]a/the nice restaurant. What's [2]a/the food like?

B: Well, I came here last month with Jeremy and [3]*the/some* food was very good.

A: Oh good. Ah, here's [4]*the/some* waiter.

W: Good evening. Would you like to order?

A: Yes, please. Have you got [5]*some/any* fresh fish tonight?

W: Yes, we've got [6]*some/a* very good fish. The fishermen brought them in this morning.

A: Ah, good. Well, I'd like [7]*some/any* fish, please.

W: And would you like [8]*some/the* vegetables with your fish?

A: Yes, please.

W: And what about [9]*some/a* starter? There's [10]*some/any* very good vegetable soup and [11]*some/the* delicious fish soup.

A: No, thank you. I don't want [12]*some/any* soup.

W: And would you like [13]*a/the* drink?

A: Yes, I'd like [14]*a/the* glass of fruit juice before [15]*a/the* meal, please. And then can we have [16]*any/some* mineral water with the meal?

W: Yes, of course. And for you madam?

B: Well, I don't want [17]*a/the* starter but I'll have [18]*a/the* glass of fruit juice too and then I'll have [19]*a/some* spaghetti with tomato sauce.

W: Fine. Anything else?

B: Oh yes, please. I'd like [20]*a/some* bowl of salad.

W: Yes, certainly. And would you like [21]*a/some* bread?

B: Yes, please. And is there [22]*some/any* butter with the bread?

W: Yes, there is. So is that all for now?

A: Yes. I just have one question. Where's [23]*a/the* toilet, please?

W: Over there on your right.

A: Thanks.

38 *quickly, slowly, badly:* adverbs of manner

She's a slow learner.	→	She learns **slowly**.
She's a careful driver.	→	She drives **carefully**.
He's a quick worker.	→	He works **quickly**.

- Adjective + ***ly***:

beautiful	→	beautiful**ly**
careful	→	careful**ly**
quick	→	quick**ly**

- Irregulars:

good	→	well
hard	→	hard
fast	→	fast
late	→	late
early	→	early

Notes

- Spelling:

y	→	***ily***
angry	→	*angr**ily***
happy	→	*happ**ily***

- Word order:
  Adverbs of manner usually go after the verb:
  *She drives **carefully**.*
  or after the verb + object:
  *You speak Spanish **well**.*

Practice

38a Write the adverbs.

soft	*softly*	calm		hard	
quick	*quickly*	easy		sad	
angry		perfect		careful	
slow		polite		good	
nice		bad		fast	
quiet		beautiful		clear	

38b Choose an adverb from the exercise above to complete the sentences below.

1 I think you're working too ..*hard*... You need a holiday.

2 She sang ..*beautifully*...

3 You speak German .... – just like a German.

4 Please talk .... I don't want the baby to wake up.

5 She had no problems at all with the exam. She passed it ....

6 Don't drive so .... It's dangerous.

7 I understood what to do because she explained everything very ....

8 Please carry the glasses .... They were very expensive.

9 She didn't cry or scream. She just listened very .... when I told her the terrible news.

10 I asked him very .... but he refused.

38c Rewrite the sentences using a verb and an adverb.

1 They're slow workers.
They work slowly.

2 He's a dangerous driver.
He drives dangerously.

3 She's a careful writer.
....

4 I'm a loud singer.
....

5 She's a fast swimmer.
....

6 He's a bad actor.
....

7 Jill's a beautiful painter.
....

8 You're a terrible dancer.
....

9 They're good teachers.
....

10 John's a patient listener.
....

38d Circle the correct word (adjective or adverb).

1 This music is too *loud/loudly*. We can't talk.

2 She played *bad/badly* and she lost the game.

3 We waited *patient/patiently* for the letter but it never came.

4 Please don't be *angry/angrily* with him.

5 She asks *intelligent/intelligently* questions.

6 The children are playing together very *nice/nicely* today.

7 She's a very *warm/warmly* person and everyone likes her.

8 She surprised me when she opened the door *sudden/suddenly*.

9 You speak English very *good/well*.

10 It's *dangerous/dangerously* to swim in the sea here.

39 *bigger than ..., more expensive than ...:* comparative adjectives with *er* and *more*

This restaurant is **more expensive than** the one across the road.
Sue's **friendlier than** her sister.
Please be **more careful**.
She's five years **older than** her husband.

- One-syllable adjectives:

cheap	→	cheap**er**
clean	→	clean**er**
dark	→	dark**er**
big	→	bigg**er**

adjective + ***er than***

- Spelling:
  big → *bigger*

- Two-syllable adjectives ending in *y*:
  pre-tty (two syllables)

pretty	→	prett**ier**
happy	→	happ**ier**
dirty	→	dirt**ier**

adjective without ***y*** + ***ier than***

- Other two-syllable adjectives:

careful	→	**more** careful
worried	→	**more** worried

Most other two-syllable adjectives use ***more***:
more + adjective ***than***

- Adjectives of three or more syllables:
  ex-pen-sive (three syllables)
  in-tell-i-gent (four syllables)

expensive	→	**more** expensive
intelligent	→	**more** intelligent
beautiful	→	**more** beautiful
interesting	→	**more** interesting

more + adjective ***than***

- Irregular comparatives

good	→	better
bad	→	worse

Notes

- You can use ***a bit, a lot, much*** before comparatives:
  *She's **a lot happier** now.*
  *I'm **a bit older** than you.*
  *This book is **much more interesting** than the other one.*
- After ***than*** you can use ***me, you, her, him, us, them***:
  *You're taller **than me**.*
  *They arrived earlier **than us**.*

  or you can use ***I, you***, etc. + auxiliary (*am, is, are; was, were; do, does; did*, etc.):
  *You're taller **than I am**.*
  *They arrived earlier **than we did**.*

Practice

39a Write the comparatives.

happy	*happier*	cheap		honest	
difficult	*more difficult*	strong		busy	
clean		interesting		young	
early		hot		near	
beautiful		warm		funny	
soft		expensive		easy	
intelligent		fresh		bad	
dirty		kind		late	
good		boring		dangerous	
careful		cold		weak	

39b Complete the sentences using a comparative and ***than***.

1. She's much ..*younger than*.. her husband. (young)
2. It's a ..*warmer*.. day ..*than*.. yesterday. (warm)
3. The vegetables in this shop are .... the ones in the supermarket. (fresh)
4. The train is .... the bus. (expensive)
5. This new TV programme is much .... the old one. (funny)
6. Ms Davies is a .... teacher .... Mr Andrews. (good)
7. My office is .... Helen's. (near)
8. The traffic is .... it was last year. (noisy)

9 You have a .... life .... I have. (busy)

10 Drivers in this country are .... drivers in my country. (careless)

11 The exam today was .... last year's exam. (difficult)

12 She's much .... her sister. (kind)

13 The North is .... the South. (rich)

14 The students ask .... questions .... they did before. (intelligent)

15 Her second book is .... her first. (interesting)

39c Write sentences comparing the Grand Hotel and the Sea View Hotel. Use the adjectives in the box.

peaceful	big	small	lovely	~~beautiful~~
comfortable	cold	cheap	clean	friendly
expensive	warm	noisy	~~central~~	

Grand Hotel

The Grand Hotel is a beautiful hotel in the centre of town. It is a big hotel with 120 rooms. The rooms are all very clean, comfortable and warm but they are quite noisy because the hotel is on a main road. I found the hotel staff polite but not very friendly.
This is not the hotel for a cheap holiday. The rooms are quite expensive at around £100 per person per night for bed and breakfast.

Sea View Hotel

The Sea View Hotel is a 30-room hotel about three kilometres from the centre of town. The building is not very beautiful but the rooms have lovely views of the sea and the hotel is nice and peaceful. The rooms are not always very clean and sometimes they are a bit cold at night. But the hotel staff are always very friendly and the hotel is very cheap. It only costs £30 per person per night for bed and breakfast.

1 The Grand Hotel *is more beautiful than the Sea View Hotel.*

2 The Grand Hotel *is more central than the Sea View Hotel.*

3 The Grand Hotel ....

....

4 The Grand Hotel ....

....

5 The Grand Hotel ....

....

6 The Grand Hotel ....

....

7 The Grand Hotel ....

....

8 The Grand Hotel ....

....

9 The Sea View Hotel ....

....

10 The views from the Sea View Hotel ....

....

11 The Sea View Hotel ....

....

12 The Sea View Hotel ....

....

13 The staff in the Sea View Hotel ....

....

14 The Sea View Hotel ....

....

Verbs

40 *She is eating:* Present Continuous tense: positive

FORM

I	am →	I'm	working.
She He It	is →	She's He's It's	
We You They	are →	We're You're They're	

- Verb ***to be*** (*am, is, are*) + verb + ***ing***

USE

- To talk about something happening now.
- Use the present continuous to talk about activities in the present.
  Do not use it with these verbs: *like, love, hate, want, know, understand, forget, agree*. These verbs are not activities. Use the present simple with these verbs.

Note:

sit	→	sitting	come	→	coming
get	→	getting	live	→	living
plan	→	planning	make	→	making
run	→	running	die	→	dying
stop	→	stopping	lie	→	lying

➤ See Appendix 2 on spelling rules.

Practice

40 Write the sentences with the verbs in the present continuous.

1 John and I ..are staying.. in a beautiful hotel. (stay)
2 Annie and Joe .are making. a cake for tea. (make)
3 Spencer .... at home today. (work)
4 I .... for a letter from my parents. (wait)
5 You .... too fast. (walk)
6 We .... our next holiday. (plan)
7 The girls .... their grandmother today. (visit)
8 She .... in her bedroom at the moment. (read)
9 I .... to listen to the radio but it's very noisy in here. (try)
10 The sun .... beautifully today. (shine)

11 The baby .... to walk now. (learn)

12 Greg's in the kitchen. He .... the dinner. (cook)

13 I .... a bit miserable today. (feel)

14 You .... too hard for this exam. (study)

15 'Where's Anne?' 'She .... a shower.' (have)

41 Present Continuous tense: questions

Am	I	working?
Is	she he it	
Are	you we they	

- Verb ***to be*** in question form + verb + ***ing***.

Short answers

Yes,	I	am.
	she he it	is.
	you we they	are.

No,	I	'm not.
	she he it	isn't.
	you we they	aren't.

Practice

41a Complete the questions and answers, adding ***am***, ***is***, ***are*** to the questions and ***am***, ***is***, ***are***, or ***'m not***, ***isn't***, ***aren't*** to the short answers.

1 '..Is.. it raining outside?' 'No, it ..isn't..'

2 '..Are.. the children playing outside?' 'Yes, they ..are..'

3 '.............. you doing your homework now?' 'Yes, I ....'

4 '.............. I hurting you?' 'No, you ....'

5 '.............. she waving to us?' 'Yes, she ....'

6 '.............. we stopping here?' 'Yes, we ....'

7 '.............. your neighbours moving out?' 'No, they ....'

8 '.............. he helping you with your homework?' 'Yes, he ....'

9 '.............. you looking at that boat?' 'Yes, I ....'

10 '.............. they planning a party?' 'No, they ....'

41b Write the questions using the present continuous.

1 What / she / do?
What's she doing?

2 You / learn / French at school?
Are you learning French at school?

3 What book / you / read?
....

4 What / we / watch?
....

5 I / speak / clearly?
....

6 Why / we / sit in the dark?
....

7 Where / they / stay?
....

8 It / snow?
....

9 Why / he / run so fast?
....

10 What / you / sell?
....

11 Why / he / shout?
....

12 Where / they / wait?
....

13 Why / she / laugh?
....

14 They / dance together?
....

15 The plane / land now?
....

42 Present Continuous tense: negatives

She He It	isn't	working.
You We They	aren't	

I	am	→	I'm	not working.
She He It	is	→	She's He's It's	
You We They	are	→	You're We're They're	

- Contractions:
  There are two ways of contracting a negative sentence in the present continuous:
  She is not working can become:
  (a) *She **isn't** working.* or
  (b) *She**'s not** working.*
  Both are correct. The negative in (b) is a bit stronger than the negative in (a).

Practice

40 In your notebook, write the sentences in the negative, in two ways where possible.

1 They're buying a new car.
They aren't buying a new car.
They're not buying a new car.

2 He's learning to read.
He isn't learning to read.
He's not learning to read.

3 I'm looking for your keys.

4 We're selling the house.

5 You're working very hard.

6 He's washing the dishes.

7 They're drinking tea.

8 We're having a good time.

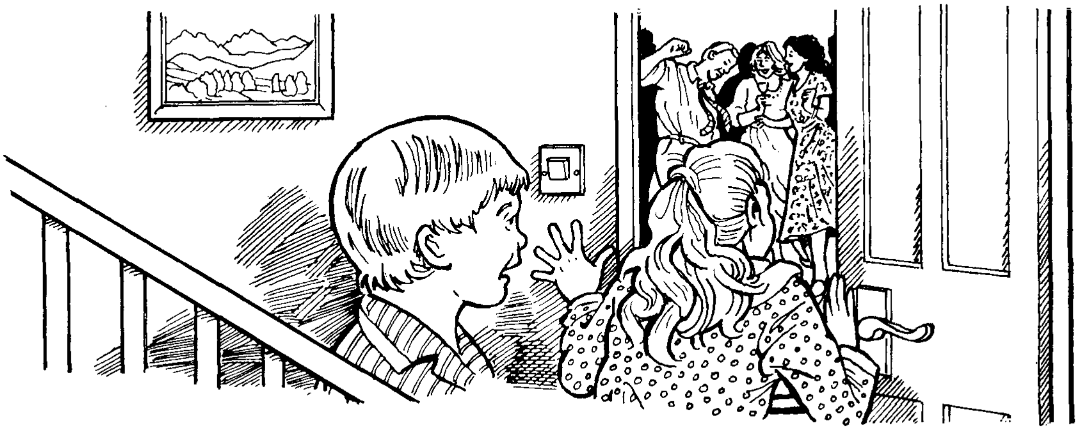
9 She's leaving him.

10 I'm going home now.

43 Present Continuous tense

Check

43 Complete the conversation, putting the verbs into the present continuous and completing the short answers with ***am***, ***is***, ***are (not)***.



A: So what [1] ..'s happening.. (happen)? [2] ..Are they having.. (they/have) a party?

B: Yes, they [3] ..are.. .

A: And what [4]...................................... (they/do)?

B: Well, a few of them [5]...................................... (dance).

A: [6].. (Mum and Dad/dance)?

B: Yes, Mum [7]........... but Dad [8]........... . He [9]..................................... (talk) to Uncle Jack and they [10]...................................... (laugh) a lot.

A: Is Aunty Linda there?

B: Yes, she [11]........... . She [12]...................................... (dance) with Brian from next door. Oh, and Dad [13]...................................... (give) everyone a drink now.

A: What [14]...................................... (they/drink)?

B: Coffee, I think. And some of them [15]...................................... (drink) juice. Mum [16]...................................... (not/drink) anything.

A: [17]...................................... (they/eat)?

B: Only crisps and nuts and some cheese.

A: And we [18]...................................... (not/eat) anything. It's not fair!

B: But they think we [19]...................................... (sleep) upstairs.

A: Oh no, they don't. They [20]...................................... (look) this way. I think Dad [21]...................................... (come) over here.

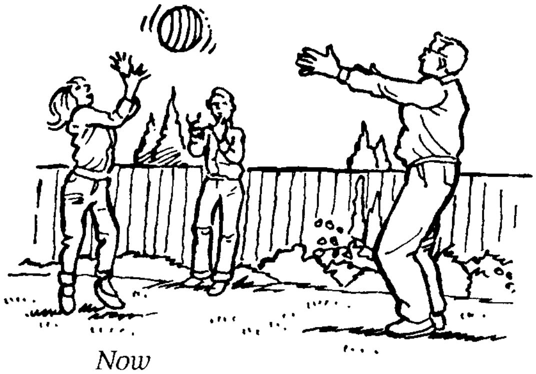
44 Present Continuous and Present Simple tenses: contrast

Usually

Now

Liz lives in London and teaches at a secondary school. At the moment, she's on holiday in Scotland. She's walking in the mountains and sleeping in a tent.

Usually



Now

Jeff lives in Cambridge and works as a taxi driver. It's Sunday now and he isn't working. He's playing with his children in the garden.

- Present continuous:
  - To talk about something happening now. Use it with activity verbs:
    *Liz **is walking** in the mountains. She **isn't teaching**.*
    *Jeff **is playing** with his children. He **isn't driving** a taxi.*
  - To talk about something that is happening for a short period of time.
    *Liz **is sleeping** in a tent this week.*
    *We come from Scotland but we**'re staying** here in London for the summer.*
- Present simple:

➤ See Stage 1, exercise 13 on the present simple.

  - To give facts, information about people and things.
  - To talk about things that are generally true or that happen again and again:
    *Liz **lives** in London.*
    *She **teaches** at a secondary school.*
    *Jeff **lives** in Cambridge.*
    *He **works** as a taxi driver.*

Practice

44a Complete the sentences, putting the verbs into the present continuous or present simple and completing the short answers.

1 Tim ..lives.. (live) in Manchester but he ..'s spending.. (spend) this month in Wales.

2 A: ..Are you working.. (you/work) today?
B: No, I .'m not.. I usually ..work.. (work) on Fridays but I've got the day off.

3 A: What .... (Josephine/do)?
B: She .... (be) a teacher but she .... (not/teach) at the moment. She .... (look) for a job.

4 A: Can I have that paper or .... (you/read) it?
B: No, I .... (not/read) it. I never .... (read) that paper. I .... (prefer) the Daily News.

5 A: .... (this bag/belong) to you?
B: No, it ...., but I .... (know) Anita .... (look) for her bag.

6 I .... (not/smoke) but my husband .... He .... (try) to stop at the moment but it's not easy.

7 .... (you/remember) my friend Matthew? He .... (stay) with me at the moment.

8 A: .... (you/speak) German?
B: No, I .... but I .... (want) to learn. I .... (look) for a good coursebook.

9 Emma and Katie usually .... (visit) me on Saturdays but they .... (camp) in the New Forest this weekend.

10 A: .... (Simon/help) you very much?
B: No, not usually, but he .... (help) me today.

44b Complete the conversation putting the verbs into the present continuous or present simple.

A: Where [1] *do you come* (you/come) from?

B: Brazil. What about you? Where [2] *do you come* (you/come) from?

A: Italy. I'm in London for one month.

B: Yes, me too.

A: [3]...................................... (you/like) it here in London?

B: It's very exciting but sometimes the people [4]........................... (not/be) very friendly.

A: [5]...................................... (you/stay) with English people?

B: Yes. I [6]...................................... (stay) with an English family, but I [7]...................................... (not/see) them very often. They [8]...................................... (be) always busy.

A: I [9]...................................... (stay) in a student hostel. That [10]...................................... (be) much better. There are many different nationalities and we all [11]...................................... (speak) English together.

B: Oh, that's good. And [12]...................................... (you/study) together in the hostel in the evenings?

A: Yes, sometimes.

B: [13]...................................... (that/be) your coursebook?

A: Yes, I [14]...................................... (do) my homework.

B: [15].. (your teacher/give) you homework every day?

A: Almost every day. What [16]...................................... (you/do)?

B: I [17]...................................... (write) to my parents. I [18]...................................... (write) to them every week.

45 *I'm seeing him tomorrow:* Present Continuous tense as future

We'**re meeting** at 10 o'clock tonight.
My aunt **is coming** to stay for the weekend.
I'**m leaving** at 9 o'clock on Friday morning.
Are you **staying** here tonight?
Alan **isn't coming** with us tomorrow.

- We use the present continuous to talk about arrangements in the future: the things you write in a diary; often with verbs like *go, come, see, meet, stay, have, leave.*
- We use the present continuous with future time expressions, e.g. *tomorrow, at the weekend, next week, on Friday, next year.* (Occasionally there is no time expression. This is because the future time is clearly understood.)

Practice

45a Are the following sentences present or future? Write ***Present*** or ***Future*** after each one.

1 Where is Jack? Is he working? ..*Present*...
2 Are you going out tonight? ..*Future*..
3 That tree's growing very fast. ....
4 I'm seeing Trisha on Wednesday. ....
5 Anna's starting school on Monday. ....
6 I'm waiting for a call at the moment. ....
7 He's making some chairs for the garden. ....
8 We're getting a new car next week. ....
9 My parents are coming to stay with me this weekend. ....
10 'What languages is she learning at school?' 'She's learning French and Russian.' ....

45b Complete the sentences, putting the verbs into the present continuous.

1 ..*Are you meeting*.. Debbie tonight? (you/meet)
2 I ..*'m not coming*.. to class tomorrow. (not/come)
3 .... to work next week? (you/go)
4 My cousin .... us on Saturday. (visit)
5 I .... a special meal tonight. (make)
6 .... on Friday? (they/leave)
7 We .... there with Skybright Airlines. (fly)

8 .... at home this weekend? (you/stay)

9 We .... my niece on holiday with us. (take)

10 I .... a birthday party this year. (not/have)

11 I .... work at 6 o'clock. (finish)

12 .... to another town? (they/move)

13 We .... home tonight. (not/go)

14 Ian .... the train at 12 o'clock. (catch)

15 They .... tonight. (not/come)

45c Complete the conversation using the information in the diary. Use verbs in the present continuous and add any other words you need.

Monday	8p.m. - Cinema. Liz.
Tuesday	
Wednesday	Greek restaurant
Thursday	Meet James - station - 7.30.
Friday	
Saturday	JAMES FOR WEEKEND
Sunday	

A: What (you/do) *are you doing* on Monday night?

B: (I/go) *I'm going to the cinema* .

A: Who (you/go) .... with?

B: (I/go) ....

A: What time (you/meet) .... her?

B: At ....

A: And what about Wednesday? (you/go out) ....?

B: Yes, I .... (I/go) ....

....

A: (you/stay) .... at home on Tuesday?

B: Yes, ...

A: And Thursday?

B: I (meet) ....

A: What time (he/arrive) .... ?

B: ....

A: (he/stay) .... for the weekend?

B: Yes, ...

46 *I'm going to see a film tonight: be going to* future

FORM

Positive

I	am ('m)	going to finish.
She He It	is ('s)	
You We They	are ('re)	

- ***am, is, are going*** + ***to***-infinitive (present continuous of ***go***)

Negative

I	am not ('m not)	going to pay.
She He It	is not (isn't/'s not)	
You We They	are not (aren't/'re not)	

Question

Am	I	going to finish?
Is	she he it	
Are	you we they	

USE

- To talk about a plan or an intention: something that you have decided to do or not to do:
  *We**'re going to visit** Alice and Tim on Saturday.*
  *I**'m not going to watch** television on holiday.*
- To make a prediction: something in the present tells you what is going to happen in the future:
  *Look at that sky. It**'s going to be** a nice day tomorrow.*
- To talk about a fact in the future:
  *Danny**'s going to be** seven on his next birthday.*

Practice

46a The people in the sentences below are all thinking about their summer holidays. Complete the sentences about what they plan to do using ***'m, 're*** or ***going to ...*** . Use the verbs in the box.

travel	teach	read	~~stay~~	walk
lie	play	~~do~~	cycle	swim

1 I *'m going to stay* in bed all day.
2 We *'re going to do* the gardening.
3 I .... lots of books.
4 I .... in the sun.
5 We .... round the world.
6 I .... to Brighton on my new bike.
7 I .... lots of sport.
8 We .... English in a summer school.
9 I .... in the sea every day.
10 I .... in the mountains.

46b Kim is asking Sarah about her holiday plans. Write Kim's questions using the present continuous as future of the verb ***go***, and the ***be going to*** future with the other verbs.

1 *When are you going on holiday?* — At the beginning of next month.

2 *And where are you going?* — To San Sebastian in Spain.

3 .... ? — No, I don't like planes.

4 So .... ? — By boat. It goes from Plymouth to Santander.

5 .... ? — Yes, we're going to take Tom's car.

6 .... ?	I am. Tom doesn't like driving abroad.
7 .... ?	No, we're not. The hotels are too expensive.
8 So .... ?	In a friend's flat. I've got a friend teaching English there.
9 And .... ?	For two weeks.
10 .... ?	No, there's no need. My friend speaks very good Spanish.

46c Complete the sentences, putting the verbs into the ***be going to*** future.

1 Jill *'s going to be* very pleased with her present. (be)
2 My parents *are going to bring* their tent with them. (bring)
3 He .... for a new job soon. (look)
4 .... the dinner tonight? (you/make)
5 Watch out! That glass .... (break)
6 He .... his driving test. (not/pass)
7 It .... hot today so we should take some bottles of water. (be)
8 .... that film on television tonight? (you/watch)
9 My brother .... in the States next year. (live)
10 We .... with friends. (not/stay) We .... a hotel. (find)
11 They .... a new swimming pool in the centre of town. (build)
12 .... another car? (they/get)
13 The sky looks very grey. It .... in a minute. (rain)
14 I .... David's parents tonight. (meet)

47 The *be going to* future and Present Continuous as future: contrast

Plans

We can use the present continuous as future and the ***be going to*** future to talk about plans. However, we use the present continuous more often when we are talking about the arrangements we have made for the future. We use the ***be going to*** future to talk about what we have decided to do:

*I'm **flying** to Brussels on Thursday.*	=	I have bought the air ticket.
*I'm **going to fly** to Brussels on Thursday.*	=	I have decided to fly there. I am talking about my intention/decision.
*We're **meeting** next Saturday.*	=	We have arranged when and where to meet.
*We're **going to meet** next Saturday.*	=	We have decided to meet next Saturday.

- Remember that we need a future time word/expression with the present continuous as future.
- With the verbs ***go*** and ***come***, the present continuous as future is more usual:

  *I'm **going** to Paris next week.*
  *I'm **going to go** to Paris next week.*

  Both these sentences are correct but the first is more usual.

Predictions

We use the ***be going to*** future to make predictions:
(a) *Look at that toast. It's **going to burn.***
(b) *Look at that toast. It's **burning.***
(a) is the correct future. (b) is not the future. It means the toast is burning now.

(a) *The grass **is going to grow** very tall in the summer.*
(b) *The grass **is growing** very tall in the summer.*
(a) is correct. (b) is not correct.
We cannot use the present continuous as future to talk about predictions.

Practice

47 In your notebook, write the sentences putting the verbs into the ***be going to*** future. Then write each sentence again with the verb in the present continuous as future where this is possible.

1 We ...... my grandmother tomorrow. (visit)
We're going to visit my grandmother tomorrow.
We're visiting my grandmother tomorrow.

2 Take your coat. It ...... cold. (be)
Take your coat. It's going to be cold.

3 We ...... an Indian meal tonight. (have)

4 We ...... a new television next week. (buy)

5 ...... tonight? (you/eat out)

6 The new government ...... a lot of problems. (have)

7 I ...... harder next year. (work)

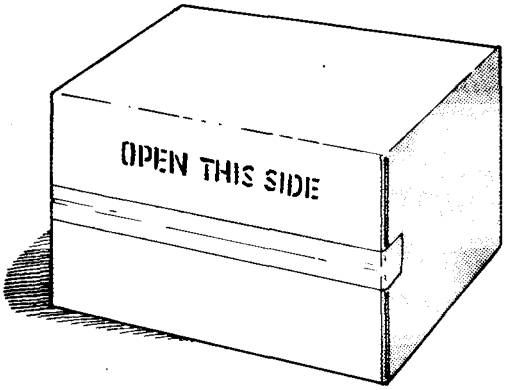
8 We ...... at home tonight. (stay)

9 Don't worry. It .... (not/hurt)

10 Oh dear. He ...... in a minute. (cry)

48 *Stop talking! Don't walk on the grass!:* the imperative

Drive carefully.
Open the box this side.
Don't walk on the grass.
Please **do not talk** in the library.



FORM

- Positive: the infinitive form of the verb.
- Negative: ***Do not, Don't*** + infinitive.

USE

- To give instructions. It is often used in written instructions, e.g. in public places, in instruction manuals, on boxes, packets, etc. Also used in spoken instructions to explain how to do something.
- To give orders, e.g. officer to soldier, teacher to pupil.

Notes

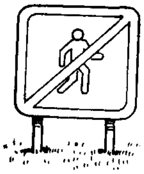
- Do not use the imperative for requests:
  NOT ~~*Give me a drink*~~. This is not very polite.
  Use ***Could you, I ... ?*** or ***Would you ...*** ?:
  Could I *have a drink, please?*
- Sometimes ***please*** is used with the imperative. ***Please*** can come at the beginning or end of the sentence:
  Please *wait here.*
  Wait here, ***please****.*
- On signs and notices, the gerund is often used for negative instructions:
  No ***smoking****.*

Practice

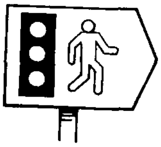
48 Complete the sentences using an imperative. Use the verbs in the box.

eat	~~cross~~	enter	turn
~~walk~~	smoke	write	wash

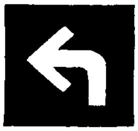
1 ..Don't walk.. on the grass.



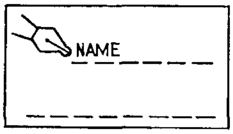
2 ..Cross.. the road at the lights.



3 .... left.

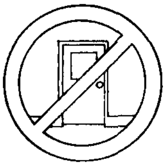


4 .... your name here.



5 .... in class.

6 Please .... this room.



7 Please .... in this area.

8 Please .... your hands.

49 *I can speak English. They can't swim:* modal verb *can, can't*

FORM

Positive

I You She He It We They	**can** swim.

- Subject + ***can*** + infinitive.

Negative

I You She He It We They	**can't** swim. (**cannot**)

- Subject + ***can't, cannot*** + infinitive.
  We use ***can't*** more often than ***cannot***.

Question

Can	I you she he it we they	swim?

- ***Can*** + subject + infinitive.

Short answers

Yes, No,	I you she he it we they	**can.** **can't.** (**cannot**).

- Yes, + subject + ***can***.
  No, + subject + ***can't*** (or ***cannot***).

USE

- To talk about what someone **can** or **can't** do:
  - in the present, when it is generally true:
    I can drive *now.*
    Can you play *the piano?*
  - in the present, at this moment:
    I can help *you now.*
  - in the future, with a time expression:
    She can't come *to the party tomorrow.*

Practice

49a Complete the sentences using ***can*** or ***can't*** and one of the verbs in the box.

hear	read	open	see	~~come~~	
understand	swim	speak	~~drive~~	meet	

1 'You can use my car.' 'Thank you very much, but I ..*can't drive*.. .'

2 I'm sorry but I ..*can't come*.. to your party on Saturday because I'm going away for the weekend.

3 Emily is only five but she .... very well. Her favourite books are adventure stories.

4 She .... three languages: Portuguese, Arabic and Italian.

5 We .... at the restaurant at 7 o'clock.

6 Could you please be a bit quieter? Your grandparents .... the television.

7 .... you .... the door for me, please?

8 I .... him very well. He speaks so quickly.

9 He has swimming lessons every week and he .... very well now.

10 Oh look, ... you .... that big bird? It's in that tree.

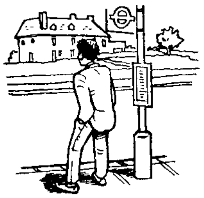
49b In your notebook, write the questions using ***Can you ...?***. Answer for yourself with ***Yes, I can.*** or ***No, I can't***.

1 ride a horse?
2 read music?
3 play the piano?
4 dance?
5 drive?
6 act?
7 swim?
8 speak another language?
9 run fast?
10 fly a plane?

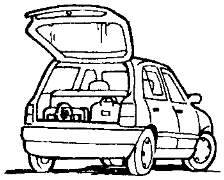
Examples: *Can you ride a horse? Yes, I can.*
Can you read music? No, I can't.

Prepositions

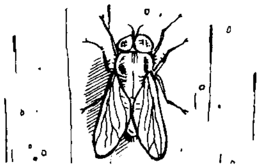
50 *at, on, in, to, from, onto, off, into, out of:* prepositions of position and movement



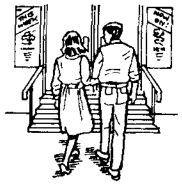
Andrew's waiting ***at*** *the bus stop.*



My bags are ***in*** *the car.*



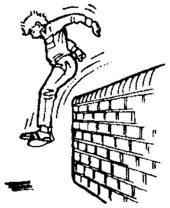
There's a fly ***on*** *the wall.*



We went ***to*** *the cinema last night.*

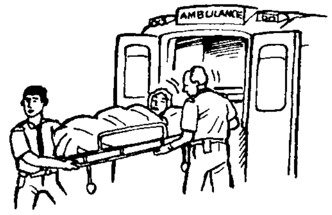
I walked back ***from*** *the office today.*

A bee flew ***onto*** *my arm.*



He jumped ***off*** *the wall.*

He threw his books ***into*** *the bin.*



They carried her ***out of*** *the ambulance.*

➤ See Stage 1, exercise 25 on the difference between ***at, on, in***.

Practice

50 Which prepositions do we use with these verbs? Copy the headings into your notebook and put the verbs into the correct list.

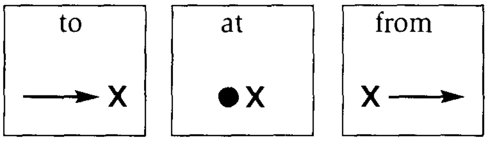
~~drive~~	~~stay~~	arrive	take	move	fall
stop	run	work	carry	meet	park
walk	be	live	ride	come	sleep

Verbs which go with prepositions of position: at, on, in	*Verbs which go with prepositions of movement: to, from, into, out of, onto, off*
stay	drive

51 *to, at, from*

She walked **to** Simon's house.
She waited **at** Simon's house.
She walked **from** Simon's house to the cinema.

- ***to***, ***at*** or ***from*** a place:



Practice

51 Complete the sentences using ***to***, ***at*** or ***from***.

1 Linda works ..*at*.. the post office.

2 Can you come ..*to*.. our party?

3 We arrived .... the station half an hour late.

4 I often return .... my old home town.

5 They were tired when they arrived so they caught a taxi .... the airport .... the hotel.

6 Kathy brought her daughter .... work with her yesterday.

7 We landed .... Athens airport at 5 o'clock in the morning.

8 'How did you get here?' 'I caught the train and walked .... the station.'

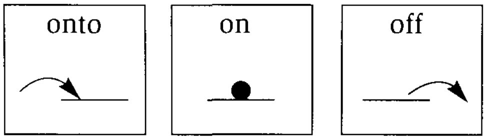
9 I landed .... Istanbul airport and caught the train .... Istanbul .... Ankara.

10 He travelled all night .... Paris and arrived .... the office here in London at 6.30 in the morning.

52 *onto, on, off*

Can you put the books **onto** the table? The books are **on** the table. Can you take the books **off** the table?

- ***onto***, ***on*** or ***off*** a line or surface (*a wall, table, floor,* etc.):



Practice

52 Complete the sentences using ***onto***, ***on*** or ***off***.

1 Can I sit ..on.. this chair?

2 I'm going to take the washing ..off.. the line.

3 Be careful. You're going to fall .... that seat.

4 She dressed and walked out .... the balcony.

5 We spent the day .... the beach.

6 The prisoners climbed .... the roof.

7 Why haven't you got any pictures .... the wall?

8 He lost control of the car and it went .... the road.

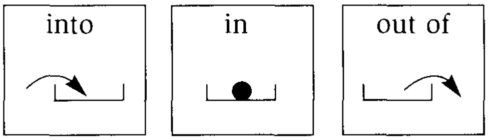
9 Don't park .... the grass.

10 He was very angry and he pushed me .... my chair.

53 *into, in, out of*

The children got **into** the car. The children sat **in** the car. The children got **out of** the car.

- ***into***, ***in*** or ***out of*** something with sides (*a box, a house, a car*). Also with *garden, park, field, countryside.*



Practice

53 Complete the sentences with ***into***, ***in*** or ***out of***.

1 She's living ..in.. a flat on her own now.

2 Anne suddenly came ..into.. the room with a letter in her hand.

3 We usually meet .... the local café.

4 We moved .... our old flat because of the neighbours.

5 The plane took off and flew up .... the clouds.

6 All my clothes fell .... my suitcase when I picked it up.

7 They carried the new sofa .... the flat.

8 At the end of the working day they all hurry .... the office.

9 Can you leave your coats .... the bedroom?

10 We can't park .... the hotel car park.

54 *to, at, from, onto, on, off, into, in, out of*

Check

54 Complete the sentences using ***to***, ***at***, ***from***, ***onto***, ***on***, ***off***, ***into***, ***in*** or ***out of***.

1 I got ..*out of*.. the bath when the phone rang.

2 I forgot to send a birthday card .... Helen yesterday.

3 He was very tired when he got back .... Australia.

4 We're going to stay .... a holiday apartment in Spain.

5 We stopped .... the traffic lights and the car broke down.

6 He took all the toys .... the box and left them .... the floor.

7 Our friends met us .... the airport when we arrived .... Berlin.

8 He felt very hot and so he jumped .... the beautiful, clear water.

9 We took our lunch .... the garden and ate it .... the grass.

10 When I arrived, I carried my heavy bag all the way .... the station .... the hotel.

11 I arrived .... work late this morning.

12 Why did you throw that ball .... the roof?

13 All the books suddenly fell .... the shelf.

14 It was a lovely morning so I walked .... work.

Gerunds and infinitives

55 *Do you like working here?:* verb + gerund

I go **swimming** at the weekends. They enjoy **eating** out in the evenings.

➤ See Stage 1, exercise 28 on the gerund after *like, love, hate.*

FORM

- infinitive + ***ing***:
  e.g. *swimming, eating.*

➤ See Appendix 2 for spelling rules.

USE

- The gerund acts like a noun in a sentence. We can say:
  I enjoy tennis. verb + noun
  or
  I enjoy ***playing*** *tennis.* verb + gerund
- We can use the gerund in place of a noun after certain verbs including: *enjoy, hate, like, love, start, stop, suggest, finish, give up, miss.*

Practice

55 Complete the sentences using a verb from the box. Put the verbs into the gerund.

go	cry	live	~~stay~~	read	
~~work~~	take	smoke	get up	be	

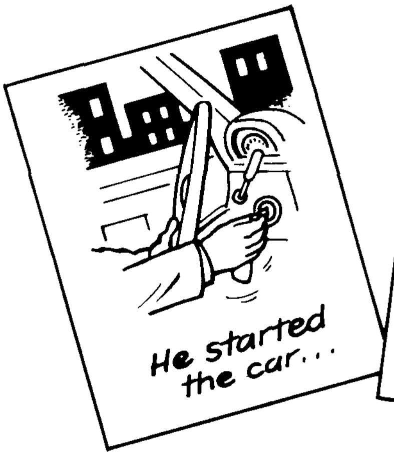
1. He loves ..*working*.. in the garden.
2. I really enjoy ..*staying*.. in bed on Sunday mornings.
3. Are you going to give up .... ?
4. Joe started .... to school by bike last week.
5. Sylvia suggested .... the train to Scotland as it's faster than the car.
6. I hate .... early in the morning.
7. The baby stopped .... when her mother came home.
8. She's enjoying university but she misses .... with her old friends.
9. Do they like .... in their new home?
10. I'm going to finish .... this book tonight.

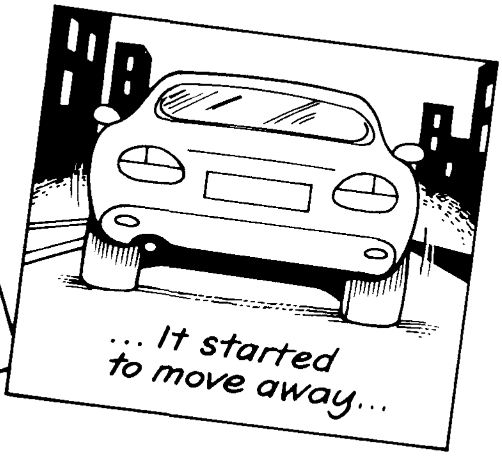
56 *I want to stay here:* verb + *to*-infinitive

We tried **to phone** you. Jamie wants **to leave** his job.

➤ See Stage 1, exercise 29a on the ***to***-infinitive after *would like.*

- We can use the ***to***-infinitive after certain verbs including: *forget, plan, remember, start, try, want, hope, decide, offer, learn, agree.*
- The verb ***start*** is also in the list of verbs taking the gerund. ***Start*** can have a noun, a gerund or an infinitive after it.





... *She started crying.*

Practice

56 Complete the sentences using the verbs from the box. Use the *to*-infinitive.

have	pay	help	sleep	~~do~~
post	leave	~~go~~	visit	drive

1 I forgot ..to do.. my homework last night.
2 She's hoping ..to go.. to university next year.
3 He offered .... me but I said no because I didn't really need any help.
4 Did you remember .... those letters?
5 She decided .... her job because the pay was so bad.
6 Are you learning .... ?
7 We wanted .... a picnic but the weather was terrible.
8 We tried .... but there was a lot of noise outside.
9 We're planning .... my cousin in Australia next year.
10 He agreed .... for the broken window.

57 The gerund and the *to*-infinitive

Check

57 Complete the sentences with the verbs in the correct form (gerund or *to*-infinitive).

1 Don't forget ..to phone.. your mother. (phone)
2 I love ..being.. on my own and ..listening.. to music. (be/listen)
3 Do you want .... tonight? (go out)
4 Would you like .... to the beach this afternoon? (go)
5 I remembered .... all the doors but I forgot .... the lights. (lock/turn off)
6 Are you planning .... on holiday this year? (go)
7 He agreed .... me after I wrote him a letter. (see)
8 I enjoy .... your letters very much. (read)
9 We like .... here but we miss .... to our old friends. (live/talk)
10 I'd like .... a job with a foreign company. (get)
11 I'm going to learn .... Spanish before we go to Spain for our holidays next year. (speak)
12 Matthew suggested .... for a meal but I wanted .... at home. (go out/stay)
13 I don't like .... violent films. (watch)
14 When I was a child, I hated .... in the dark. (sleep)
15 She finished .... the book but then she decided .... another one. (write/start)
16 We're hoping .... the house next week. (finish/paint)
17 Do you miss .... in the evenings now that you have children? (go/out)
18 I am hoping .... at the factory soon. (stop/work)
19 He's very mean – he never offers .... for anything. (pay)
20 I tried .... sugar in my tea but I didn't like it. (give up/take)

Sentence structure

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

58 *wh* questions

- ***wh*** words are ***who, why, when, what, where*** and ***how***. They are placed in front of the question:
  Are you going?
  → ***When*** *are you going?*
  → ***Where*** *are you going?*
  → ***What time*** *are you going?* etc.

Practice

58a In your notebook, make ten questions from the table below, and give the answers.

Who Why When Where What What time How How much	are you going? did they leave? is she talking to? did they come here? are you looking at? did it cost?

Example: *Why did they leave?*
Because they wanted to catch the train.

58b Choose the correct word from the table to fit the space.

'1................. are you watching?' 'James Murphy and Elisa Matthews.'

'2................. are you watching them?' 'Because we think they are criminals.'

'Oh? 3................. did they do?' 'We think they robbed a bank.'

'Really? 4.................?' 'Yesterday.'

'5................. are they going now?' 'To London.'

'6................. are they travelling?' 'By train.'

'7................. does their train leave?' 'At half past three.'

'8................. did they take?' 'About half a million dollars.'

'9................. don't you arrest them now?' 'Because we're not sure.'

'Well, good luck!'

59 *What's he like?*

What's Jim **like**? He's very clever. **What was** the weather **like**? It was cold.

Practice

59 Choose the answer from the box that matches each question.

He was tall and thin. It was really funny. She's got long hair and glasses. She's very nice. They're very noisy. ~~It's very busy.~~ It's red and it's quite small. He wasn't very friendly. It's interesting but it's quite long. It wasn't very difficult.

1 What's New York like?

It's very busy.

2 What's your teacher like?

....

3 What was the film like?

....

4 What does your sister look like?

....

5 What was the exam like?

....

6 What's that book like?

....

7 What are your new neighbours like?

....

8 What does your car look like?

....

9 What was your last boss like?

....

10 What did the thief look like?

....

TEST 2

Part A

A and B meet on the street. Write the conversation, putting the verbs into the correct form and adding all the other words you need.

A: Hello! / What / you / do / here in Bristol?

B: I / stay / my parents.

A: Oh, that's nice. / And how / be / Cardiff? / you / like / it there?

B: Oh yes, I. / It / be / very nice town / but I / sometimes miss / see / my friends in Bristol.

A: And what about the job?

B: Oh, that / be / very good. It / be / a lot more interesting / my last job.

A: Good.

B: Yes. So I definitely / want / stay / Cardiff. / Oh, and I / learn / drive / now too. But there / be / one problem. / I / not got / car.

A: you / buy / one?

B: Well, I can't. / I / not got / money / because I / spend / it all on driving lessons at the moment.

A: Oh well. Never mind.

SCORING
20 points: *Take off a point for each mistake.* Score ☐

Part B

Five of these sentences are correct and five are wrong. Which ones are correct and which ones are wrong?

1 They're going to get married next year.
2 Susan has a bath at the moment.
3 Please don't shout.
4 I forgot to lock the door this morning.
5 This restaurant is a lot expensiver than the one next door.
6 I don't want to stay here.
7 I can't find my bag. I'm sure I left it in a kitchen.
8 Have you got any moneys?

9 She always drives very carefully.

10 He suggested to go to the cinema.

SCORING
10 points: *Give yourself a point for each correct answer.* Score ☐

Part C

Circle the correct words to complete the sentences.

1 We haven't got *some/any* milk.

2 She arrived *in/to* Mexico at 2 o'clock.

3 They're planning to *open/opening* a new shop next year.

4 It's very cold tonight. I think *it's snowing/it's going to snow* soon.

5 Would you like *coming/to come* to dinner tomorrow?.

6 *Don't walk/Not walk* on the grass.

7 You play tennis *very good/very well.*

8 Thank you for telling me that. You're *honester/more honest* than your brother is.

9 Zoë and Gareth *stay/are staying* in a hotel in Berlin this week.

10 I think I'm going to take that picture *out of/off* the wall.

SCORING
10 points: *Give yourself a point for each correct answer.* Score ☐

Part D

One word is missing from each of these sentences. Rewrite the sentences with the missing word in the correct place.

1 William and David coming here tomorrow.

2 Oh dear, it's starting rain.

3 We haven't got milk.

4 I waited the bus stop for an hour.

5 Travelling by car is more dangerous travelling by plane.

6 This is beautiful picture.

7 What are you going do this afternoon?

8 Ann cooking the dinner tonight.

9 We're having a nice time and weather is lovely.

10 Can I have glass of water?

SCORING

10 points: *Give yourself a point for each correct answer.* Score ☐

TOTAL SCORE

Maximum 50 points: *Add up your score.* Total Score ☐

Nouns and adjectives

60 *much, many, a lot of*

We haven't got **much** time. Are there **many** restaurants in town? There are **a lot of** new students in the class.

- ***much*** – with uncountable nouns in questions and negative sentences.
- ***many*** – with plural countable nouns in questions and negative sentences.
- ***a lot of*** – with countable and uncountable nouns, usually in positive sentences but we do sometimes use ***a lot of*** in questions and negative sentences.

Notes

- To ask about quantity, we use:
  How much + uncountable noun:
  How much *milk did you buy?*
  How many + plural countable noun:
  How many *students are there in the group?*
- In short answers, we can use ***much*** or ***many*** without a noun:
  Have you got any ... ?
  *Yes, but not **much/many**.*
  *No, not **much/many**.*

Practice

60 Complete the sentences using ***much, many*** or ***a lot of***. Use ***a lot of*** in the positive sentences only.

1 Have you got ..*much*.. work to do?
2 We bought .*a lot of*. fruit but no vegetables.
3 There isn't .... information in this book.
4 How .... children have they got?
5 He's got .... problems at the moment.
6 We saw .... beautiful birds on the walk.
7 I don't know .... people here. Do you?
8 There were .... phone calls this morning.
9 We couldn't go out because I didn't have .... money with me.
10 There aren't .... tourists here this year.
11 I don't have breakfast before work but I drink .... tea.
12 Do you smoke .... cigarettes?
13 How .... money did you spend?
14 Are there going to be .... people at the party?
15 She's ill and she's not eating .... food.

61 *a few, a little*

There are **a few** letters on the desk for you, Mrs Andrews. I like **a little** milk in my tea, please. Have you got any potatoes? Yes, we've got **a few**. Do you have any homework to do? Yes, **a little**.

- ***a few*** + plural countable noun
- ***a little*** + uncountable noun

Note: In short answers, no noun is necessary after ***a few*** or ***a little***:
*'Have you got any money?' 'Yes, I've got **a little**.'*
*'Were there many people on the beach?' 'Yes, there were **a few**.'*

Practice

61 Complete the sentences using ***a few*** or ***a little***.

1 There are ..a few.. people coming to visit us tonight.
2 We've only got ..a little.. time to finish this work.
3 I took .... books with me to read on holiday.
4 Can I have just .... juice, please?
5 'Was there any food at the party?' 'Yes, there was ....'
6 I only take .... sugar in my tea because I know sugar's bad for your teeth.
7 'Did you take any photographs at the wedding?' 'Yes, I took ....'
8 I met .... friends for a meal in town last night.
9 'When you were in Africa, did you see any lions?' 'Yes, I saw ....'
10 I'm not a vegetarian but I only eat .... meat.
11 .... flowers are starting to come up in the garden.
12 I'm not sure where we're going for our holidays but I've got .... ideas.
13 I bought .... new cassettes with my birthday money.
14 'Have you got any money with you?' 'I've got ....'
15 'Is there any soap in the bathroom?' 'Yes, there's ....'

62 *some, any, much, many, a lot of, a few, a little*

Plural countable nouns

Positive

I've got	**a few** **some** **a lot of**	friends.

Negative

I haven't got	**any** **many** **(a lot of)**	friends.

Question

Have you got	**any** **many** **(a lot of)**	friends?

Uncountable nouns

Positive

I've got	**a little** **some** **a lot of**	money.

Negative

I haven't got	**any** **much** **(a lot of)**	money.

Question

Have you got	**any** **much** **(a lot of)**	money?

Practice

62 Circle the correct word or words.

1 I'm sorry but I haven't got *much/many* time.
2 There are *a few/a little* grapes in the fridge.
3 Have you got *some/any* butter?
4 She's got *a lot of/a little* friends at school.
5 'Do you eat meat?' 'Yes, *a few/a little.*'

6 He made *a/some* lovely meal last night.

7 I met *some/any* friends of yours last night.

8 Do you write *much/many* letters?

9 We waited *a few/a little* minutes and then left.

10 How *much/many* paper do you want?

11 She speaks *a few/a little* Arabic.

12 I like fruit juice but I don't drink *some/much* milk.

13 'Have you got *some/any* spaghetti?' 'Yes, but not *much/many*.'

14 I don't have *much/many* homework to do tonight.

63 *mine, yours, hers, his, ours, theirs:* possessive pronouns

Is that my pen? No, I think it's **mine.**
Whose car is this? It's **ours**.
The red bike is **hers** and the blue one is **his**.

Possessive adjectives

my	your	her	his	its	our	their

Possessive pronouns

mine	yours	hers	his	–	ours	theirs

- A possessive adjective has a noun after it:
  *Is that **your dog**?*
  *This is **my sister**.*
- A possessive pronoun does not have a noun after it:
  *I think this pen is **yours**.*
  *'Whose coat is this?' 'It's **mine**.'*

Note: We do not use ***its*** as a possessive pronoun.

Practice

63a Rewrite the underlined words with a possessive pronoun.

1 Is that my newspaper?
Is that mine?

2 It isn't his car – it's her car.
It isn't his – it's hers.

3 This is a beautiful garden. It's a lot bigger than our garden.
....

4 I'm sorry I ate the chocolates. I didn't know they were your chocolates.

....

5 There's a cat at the window but I don't think it's your cat.

....

6 Can you give this key to Andrew and Melanie? It's their key.

....

7 She's picking up that bag but it's not her bag.

....

8 'Whose book is this?' 'It's my book.'

....

9 What a beautiful painting! Is it your painting?

....

10 Which room is his room?

....

63b Complete the sentences with the correct possessive pronouns or adjectives.

1 I quite like ..*our*.. house but ..*yours*.. is nicer. (we/you)
2 I don't like ..*my*.. new teacher at all. What's ..*yours*.. like? (I/you)
3 I can see .... children at the school gates but where are ....? (you/I)
4 All .... friends came to the party and .... three sisters were there too. (they/she)
5 'Is this .... money?' 'No, you put .... in ....: bag.' (I/you/you)
6 She enjoys .... job but he doesn't. He wants to change .... (she/he)
7 I want to change .... computer. I'd like to buy one like .... (I/you)
8 I'm afraid this car isn't .... My parents lend it to me sometimes but it is .... (I/they)
9 .... television has a much better picture than .... (you/we)
10 .... parents live nearby but .... live in Australia. (he/she)

64 's possessive:

This is **her** jacket. *(possessive adjective)*	→	'Whose is this?' 'It's **hers**.' *(possessive pronoun)*
BUT		
This is **Helen's** jacket	→	'Whose is this?' 'It's **Helen's**.'
This is my **parents'** flat.	→	'Whose flat is this?' 'It's my **parents'**.'

- We can use ***'s*** or ***s'*** with or without a noun.

➤ See Stage 1, exercise 7 on the possessive ***'s***.

Practice

64 Complete the sentences using the correct possessives.

1 'Have you got ..the doctor's... phone number?'
'No, I haven't but Justine has. It's in ..her.. address book.'
(the doctor/she)

2 'Is this .your. case?'
'No, it's ..Liam's... . ..My... case is upstairs.' (you/Liam/I)

3 'Did I leave .... glasses here?'
'No, I think they're in .... room.' (I/Emily)

4 'Is this .... office?'
'No, it's .... office is down there.' (Mr Dickinson/his secretary/he)

5 'Whose pen is this?'
'It's .... Where is ....? Haven't you got one?'
'Yes, but I'm looking for .... He can't find ....'
(I/you/Andrew/he)

6 '.................... sister is here today.'
'Is that .... car outside the flat?'
'No, that's ....' (Jonathon/she/he)

7 'Where is the .... library?'
'It's downstairs, near the .... office.'
(students/director)

8 'Is this .... shopping?'
'No, it's ....' (Jade/we)

65 *the biggest, the most expensive:* the superlative

I think he's **the funniest** man on television.
The first question was **the most difficult** one in the exam.
Today is **the hottest** day of the year.
This is **the best** restaurant in town.

One syllable adjectives, add ***est***:

cheap	→	cheap**est**
small	→	small**est**
hot	→	hott**est**

Note: Vowel + consonant, double the consonant:
hot → hottest

- Two-syllable adjectives ending in *y*, change *y* → ***i*** + ***est***:

happy	→	happ**iest**
noisy	→	nois**iest**
busy	→	bus**iest**

- Most other two-syllable adjectives, use ***most***:

boring	→	**most** boring
honest	→	**most** honest
careful	→	**most** careful

- Adjectives of three or more syllables, use ***most***:

beautiful	→	**most** beautiful
expensive	→	**most** expensive
interesting	→	**most** interesting

- Irregular superlatives:

good	→	best
bad	→	worst

Note: We usually say ***the*** before superlatives:
the *biggest in the world* or ***the*** *cleverest of them all*

Practice

65a Write the superlatives

hard	*hardest*	intelligent	
expensive	*most expensive*	lovely	
good		calm	
careless		boring	
heavy		beautiful	
young		busy	
careful		interesting	
tall		brave	
difficult		bad	
cheap		fast	
clean		patient	
angry		dirty	
dangerous		friendly	
strong		poor	
cold		honest	

65b Complete the sentences using a superlative.

1 This is the *strongest* case in the shop. (strong)
2 You're the *friendliest* person here. (friendly)
3 She's the .... student in the group. (intelligent)
4 This is the .... day of my life. (happy)
5 This is the .... hotel in town. (cheap)
6 It's the .... place in the world. (wonderful)
7 It's the .... film I've ever seen. (sad)
8 It's the .... capital city in the world. (dirty)
9 These people are the .... in the country. (poor)
10 This shop sells the .... vegetables. (fresh)
11 It's the .... programme on television. (boring)
12 This is the .... road in the country. (dangerous)
13 It was the .... time of my life. (bad)

66 Comparatives and superlatives

Matthew is **taller than** his brother.
Matthew is **the tallest** in the family.
This shop is **more expensive than** my local shop.
This is **the most expensive** shop in town.

Adjective		*Comparative*		*Superlative*
		er		est
tall	→	tall**er**	→	tall**est**
happy	→	happ**ier**	→	happ**iest**
		more		most
helpful	→	**more** helpful	→	**most** helpful
expensive	→	**more** expensive	→	**most** expensive

- Adjectives that add ***er*** in the comparative, add ***est*** in the superlative.
- Adjectives that use ***more*** in the comparative, use ***most*** in the superlative.

➤ See Stage 1, exercise 10 and Stage 2, exercise 39 on comparatives.

Practice

66 Complete the sentences using the comparative or the superlative. Use the following adjectives.

dangerous	busy	~~tall~~
intelligent	cold	expensive

1 Jake David Louis

Jake *is taller than* David.

David *is taller than* Louis.

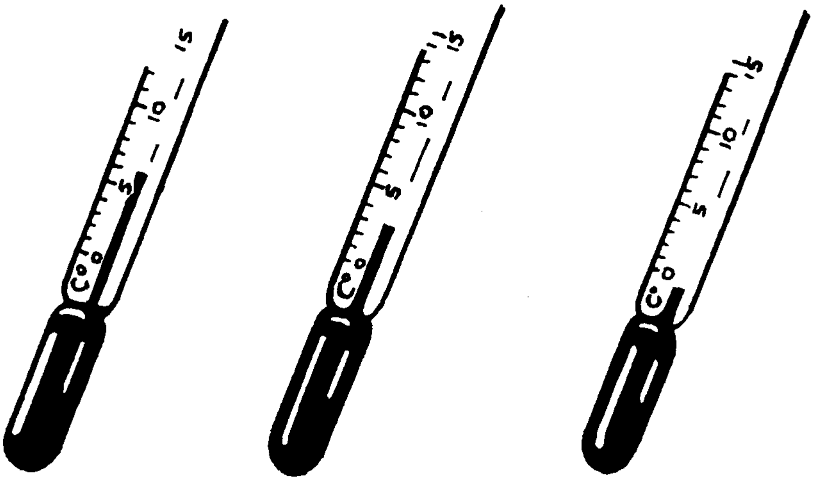
Jake *is the tallest* in the class.

2 Seafront Hotel £25 per night | Grand Hotel £100 per night | Park Hotel £55 per night

The Park Hotel .... the Seafront Hotel.

The Grand Hotel .... the Park Hotel.

The Grand Hotel .... of them all.



3 December | January | February

January .... December.

February .... January.

February .... month of the winter.

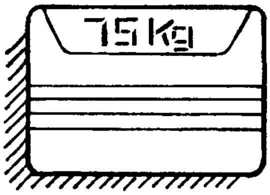
Result 87%	Result 75%	Result 95%

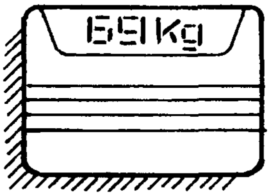
4 Andrea Charlotte Lola

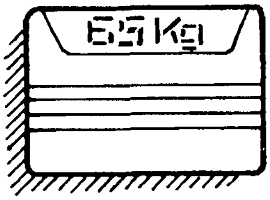
Andrea .... Charlotte.

Lola .... Andrea.

Lola .... in the group.







5 James Max Kieran

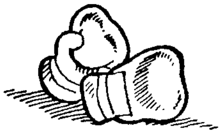
James .... Max.

Max .... Kieran.

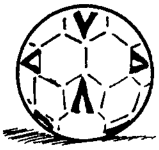
James .... of them all.

Redlands Sports Centre Accident Record

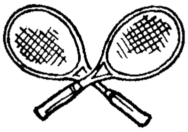
Injuries this year:



15 injuries



8 injuries



1 injury

6 Boxing .... football.

Football .... tennis.

Boxing .... sport at the centre.

Verbs

67 *I've been to Australia:* Present Perfect tense

FORM

Positive

I You We They	have ('ve)	finished.
She He It	has ('s)	

Negative

I You We They	haven't (have not)	finished.
She He	hasn't	

Question

Have	I you we they	finished?
Has	she he it	

Short answers

Yes, No,	I you we they	have. haven't.
	she he it	has. hasn't.

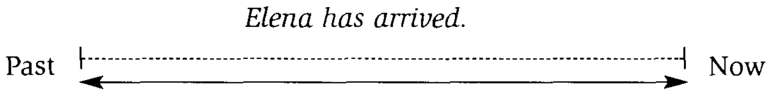
- ***has, have*** + past participle
- In regular verbs, the past participle and the past simple are both formed from the infinitive + ***ed***:

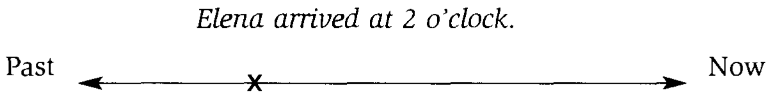
Infinitive		*Past simple*	*Past participle*
arrive	→	arrive**d**	arrive**d**
play	→	play**ed**	play**ed**
visit	→	visit**ed**	visit**ed**
stop	→	stop**ped**	stop**ped**

➤ For the past participle of irregular verbs, see Appendix 1.

USE

- To talk about the past with no time reference:
  *Elena **has arrived**.* (present perfect)
  *Elena **arrived** at 2 o'clock.* (past simple)





We do not say:
~~*Elena* **has arrived** *at 2 o'clock.*~~
We do not use time words (*yesterday, last week, in the summer,* etc.) with the present perfect. When we use the present perfect, the time is not important or we do not know the time. In the same way, we do not use the present perfect to ask about time. We say:
When ***did*** *you* ***go*** *there?*
NOT ~~*When* **have** *you* **been** *there?*~~

- We often use the present perfect with the past participle ***been***. We use ***been*** like the verb ***to go*** and often say ***been to***:
  I ***went*** *to Paris last year.* but *I've* ***been to*** *Paris.*
  NOT ~~*I've* **gone** *to Paris.*~~
  Compare these two sentences:
  She's ***gone*** *to Canada.* (and she is there now)
  She's ***been*** *to Canada.* (but she is not there now)
- We often use ***ever*** in the question form:
  Have you ***ever*** *been to Greece?* (***ever*** = in your life)

Practice

67a Put the verbs in brackets into the present perfect. All the verbs in this exercise are regular.

1 I ..have worked.. very hard for this exam. (work)
2 ..Has.. Molly ..answered.. your letter? (answer)
3 She likes him but she .... never .... him. (love)
4 You .... very hard. You can do better work than this. (not/try)
5 Why are the police here? What ....? (happen)
6 My cousins are coming this weekend. They .... with me before. (not/stay)
7 She .... university and .... working in London now. (finish/start)
8 Thank you for everything. You .... me a lot. (help)
9 .... you .... the dishes? (wash)
10 I .... everything to Derek and I think he understands. (explain)

11 Please stay for dinner. Oliver .... a lovely meal. (cook)

12 It's nice to see you here but why .... you .... me before? (not/visit)

13 She .... a lot in her life. (travel)

14 We .... often .... along this road. (walk)

15 .... you .... to phone your mother? (remember)

67b Complete the table below. You can use the list of irregular verbs in Appendix 1.

Infinitive	*Past simple*	*Past participle*
be	*was*	*been*
bring	*brought*	*brought*
buy		
catch		
come		
do		
drink		
drive		
find		
forget		

Infinitive	*Past simple*	*Past participle*
go		
have		
leave		
make		
meet		
read		
see		
speak		
take		
teach		

67c Complete the sentences with the past simple or present perfect.

1 Alison *came* to see me last night. (come)

2 They *'ve opened* a new clothes shop in town. (open)

3 Nobody .... at the party on Saturday. (dance)

4 .... you .... your new job? (start)

5 I .... this book. (not/read)

6 .... you .... to your parents? (write)

7 .... you .... well last night? (sleep)

8 Oh no! That beautiful old plate ....! (break)

9 I .... the house early this morning. (leave)

10 We .... in this town before. (stay)

11 When .... you .... the news? (hear)

12 It .... at all last week. (not/rain)

13 I .... my homework so we can go out now. (do)

14 I .... very much when I was at school. (not/learn)

15 Alice .... my letter. Perhaps she's busy. (not/answer)

67d Rewrite the sentences in full. Change the *'s* to ***is*** or ***has***.

1 She's gone to the shops.
She has gone to the shops.

2 He's very worried about his exams.
He is very worried about his exams.

3 I think Emily's a bit tired.
....

4 It's been a lovely holiday.
....

5 Joe's got a bad cold.
....

6 He's always hungry.
....

7 A new supermarket's opened in town.
....
....

8 This museum's very interesting.
....

9 The shop's open now.
....

10 What's happened?
....

67e Ann has travelled to many places. Jess is asking Ann questions about her travels. Read the example dialogue and write three similar dialogues in your notebook, using the information below.

Italy?

Italy - 1990 - two months

Australia?

Australia – ten years ago – six months

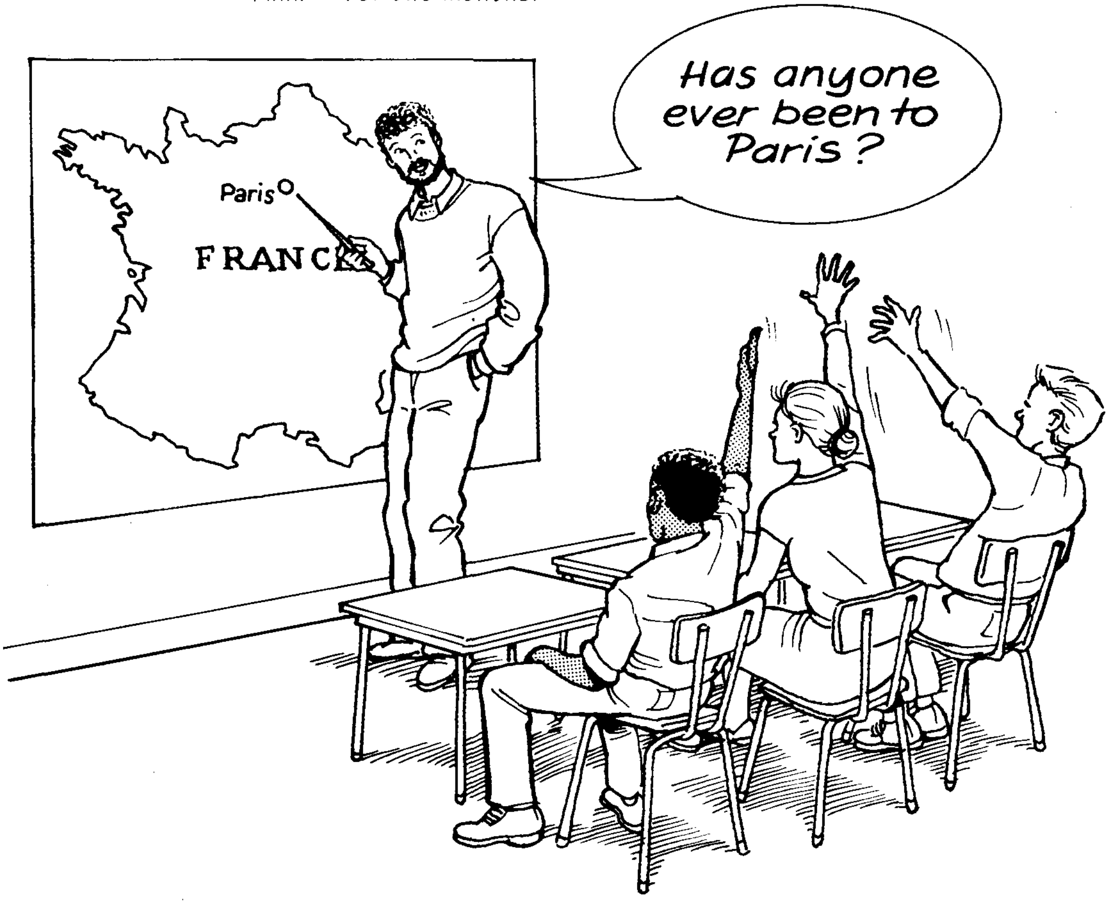
India?

India – last year – six weeks

Norway?

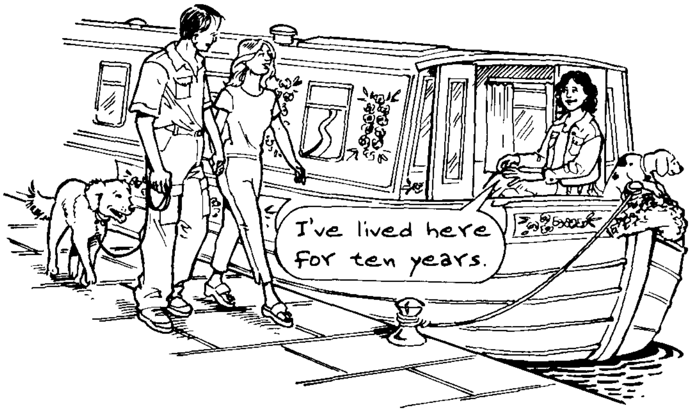
Norway – 1985 – one month

Example: *Jess:* *Have you ever been to Italy?*
Ann: *Yes, I have.*
Jess: *When did you go there?*
Ann: *In 1990.*
Jess: *And how long did you stay?*
Ann: *For two months.*



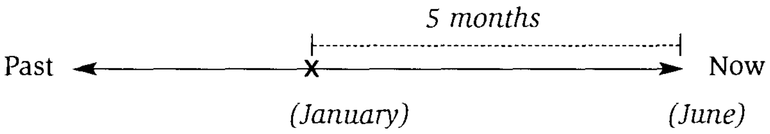
68 Present Perfect tense with *for* and *since*

I'**ve lived** here **for** ten years. We'**ve been** in the new office **since** January. 'How long **have** you **worked** here?' '**For** five years.'



- We use the present perfect with ***for*** or ***since*** to talk about something that started in the past and continues in the present:

  *I'**ve been** here* | ***since** January.*
  | ***for** five months.*

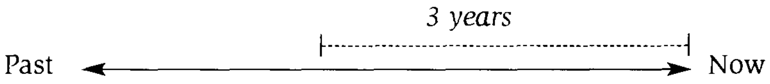


- ***since*** + the point in time when it started
  for + the period of time:

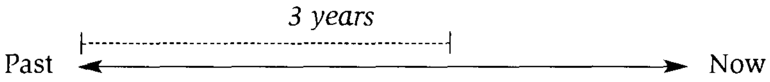
*I'**ve been** here*	***since** January.* ***for** five months.*
= I came here	in January. (and I'm still here) five months ago.

- Note the difference:

  *I'**ve worked** for the bank **for** three years.*
  (and I still work for the bank now)



*I **worked** for the bank **for** three years.*
(but I don't work for the bank now)



Note: We do not use ***since*** with the past simple.
NOT: ~~*I **worked** for the bank **since** 1988*~~.

Practice

68a Copy the table into your notebook, putting the following time expressions into the correct columns.

three months	December	1980	five weeks
a long time	two years	Monday	my birthday
a few hours	two o'clock	four days	fifteen minutes
the beginning of the year	the war started	six months	15th May

I've been here for ...	I've been here since ...
three months	*December*

68b Rewrite these sentences, putting the verbs into the present perfect or past simple and using ***for*** or ***since***.

1 She ...... here *for/since* many years and she loves it. (live)
She's lived here for many years and she loves it.

2 I ...... in a primary school *for/since* a few years but I didn't really enjoy it. (teach)
I taught in a primary school for a few years but I didn't really enjoy it.

3 He ...... in this factory *for/since* he left school. (work)

....

4 She ...... asleep *for/since* about eleven hours. I'm sure she'll wake up soon. (be)

....

....

5 I ...... tennis *for/since* two hours this morning but I lost every game. (play)

....

....

6 I ...... this bike *for/since* I was a teenager and I still use it. (have)

....

7 We ...... French at school *for/since* five years but we didn't learn very much. (study)

....

....

8 He ...... smoking *for/since* two years but then he started again. (stop)

....

9 I don't think this is news to you – you ...... about it *for/since* a long time. (know)

....

....

10 They ...... meat *for/since* they saw that film about farm animals. (not/eat)

....

....

68c Complete this extract from a job interview putting the verbs into the present perfect or past simple. Complete the short answers (***has***, ***hasn't***, ***have***, ***haven't***) and choose between ***for*** and ***since***.

A: And [1] have you taught (you/teach) English before?

B: Yes I [2]................. . I [3]................. (teach) English *for/since* three years in Hong Kong and when I [5]...................................... (come back),

I [6]................. (start) teaching at the Kensington School of English and I [7]...................................... (teach) there [8]*for/since* then.

A: And [9]...................................... (you/do) a course in teaching English?

B: Yes, I [10]................. . I [11]................. (do) a course before I [12]................. (go) to Hong Kong. I have the certificate here.

A: Thank you. And what about languages? A lot of the students here are Italian and Spanish. [13]... (you/ever/study) Italian or Spanish?

B: No, I [14]................., but I [15]................. (stay) in Italy [16]*for/since* a few weeks last year and I [17]................. (learn) a bit of Italian then.

A: So what languages [18]...................................... (you/study)?

B: Well, I [19]................. (do) French and German at school [20]*for/since* five years and I [21]................. (pass) the exams.

A: And [22]...................................... (you/learn) a language [23]*for/since* you [24]................. (leave) school?

B: Yes, I [25]................. (learn) to speak some Mandarin Chinese when I was in Hong Kong.

69 *She was working in the garden at 7 o'clock this morning:* Past Continuous tense

FORM

Positive

I She He It	was	working.
You We They	were	

Negative

I She He It	wasn't (was not)	working.
You We They	(were not)	

Question

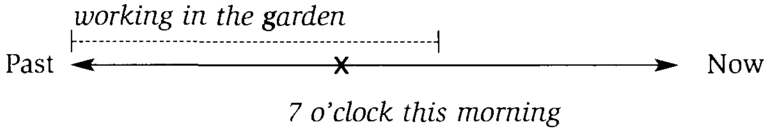
Was	I she he it	working?
Were	you we they	

Short answers

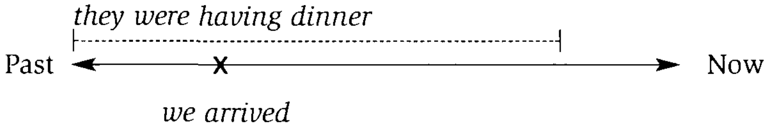
Yes, No,	I she he it	was. wasn't.
	you we they	were. weren't.

USE

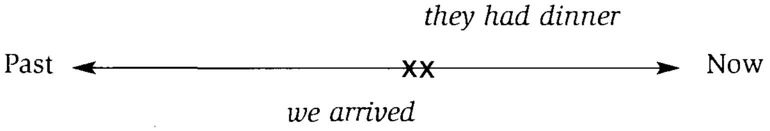
- To talk about a past action at some point between its beginning and end:
  *He **was working** in the garden at 7 o'clock this morning.*



- An action in the past simple often happens during the activity in the past continuous:
  *They **were having** dinner when we arrived.*

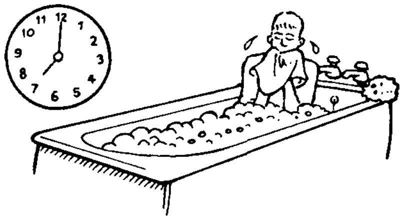


- Note the difference between:
  *They **were having** dinner when we arrived.*
  (They started dinner before we arrived.) and:
  *They **had** dinner when we arrived.*
  (They started dinner at the time of or just after our arrival.)



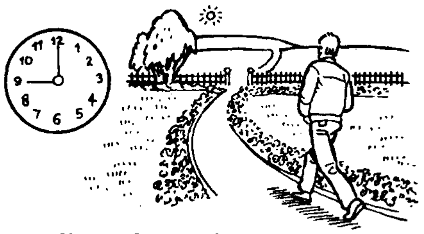
Practice

69a A police officer is asking James about his activities yesterday. In your notebook, write the questions and answers using the verbs below the pictures.

1 

have a bath

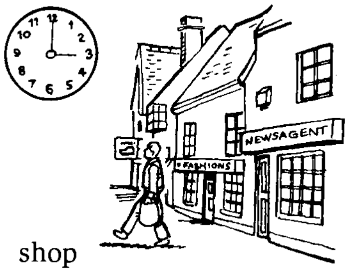
'What were you doing at 7 o'clock?'
'I was having a bath.'

2 

walk in the park

3

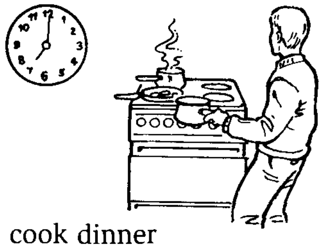
eat lunch in the Terrace Café

4 

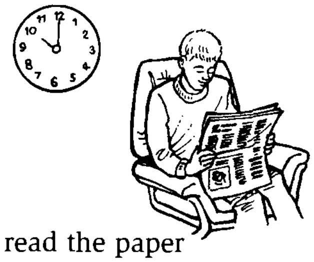
shop

5

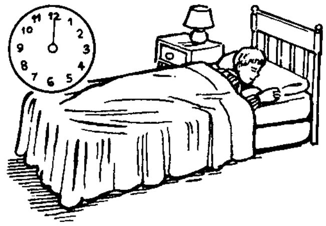
talk on the phone

6 

cook dinner

7 

read the paper

8 

sleep

69b Complete the sentences using ***did***, ***was*** or ***were***.

1 '..*Were*.. you working when I rang?' 'No, I ..*was*.. n't.'

2 '..*Did*.. you see me on television?' 'Yes, I ..*did*.. .'

3 'What .... you doing when they arrived?' 'I .... reading the paper.'

4 '.............. they working hard?' 'No, they ....n't.'

5 '.............. she crying when you saw her?' 'Yes, she ....'

6 '.............. they speak to you when you met?' 'No, they ....n't.'

7 Peter .... still lying in bed so he ....n't hear the doorbell.

8 '.............. the police find the man?' 'No, they ....n't. He .... hiding in an empty building.'

9 We .... shouting to you. ....n't you hear us?

10 I .... looking for some photos when you rang but I ....n't find them.

69c Complete the sentences, putting the verbs in the past simple or past continuous.

1 They ..*were waiting*.. for me when I ..*arrived*.. at the station. (wait/arrive)

2 She ..*was swimming*.. in the sea when I ..*saw*.. her. (swim/see)

3 '.......................... they .... tennis when it .... raining? (play/start)

4 She .... when she .... the news. (cry/hear)

5 We .... home from the theatre when the police .... us. (drive/stop)

6 Everyone .... quiet when the concert .... (go/begin)

7 When she .... him, he .... quite ill. (leave/become)

8 You .... in a restaurant when I first .... you. (work/meet)

9 I .... very angry when I .... the letter. (feel/read)

10 It .... when I .... (rain/get up)

69d In your notebook, write a question and answer in the past continuous and in the past simple.

1

lie on the beach	leave the beach	start raining

'What ...... you ...... it ......?'

'We ......'

'What were you doing when it started raining?'

'We were lying on the beach.'

'What did you do when it started raining?'

'We left the beach.'

2

arrive	turn off the television	watch television

'What ...... they ...... you ......?'

'They ....'

'What were they doing when you arrived?'

'They were watching television.'

'What did they do when you arrived?'

'They turned off the television.'

3

see him	start talking to me	talk to Sheila

'What ...... John ...... you ......?'

'He ....'

4

ring	get out of the bath	have a bath

'What ...... she ...... the phone ......?'

'She ....'

5

go straight home	work in the office	hear

'What ...... you ...... you ...... the news?'

'I ....'

6

start	run out of the house	cook the dinner

'What ...... they ...... the fire ......?'

'She ....'

7

pick her up	fall down	talk to a friend

'What ...... she ...... the child ......?'

'She ....'

8

start	become a soldier	work in a bank

'What ...... you ...... the war ......?'

'I ....'

9

open it	play with a friend	arrive

'What ...... he ...... the parcel ......?'

'He ....'

70 *If it rains, I'll stay at home:* first conditional

If I **feel better**, I'**ll go out** tonight.
I'**ll come** and see you **if** I **have** enough time.
What **will** you **do if** you **don't find** your keys?

FORM

- (*If* + present simple,) + (future with ***will***)
  or
  (Future with ***will***) + (*if* + present simple)

  So we can say:
  If we ***run****, we'****ll catch*** *the train.* or
  *We'****ll catch*** *the train* ***if*** *we* ***run****.*

- When the ***if*** clause comes first, it has a comma after it. When the ***if*** clause comes second, there is no comma.
- Form of future with ***will:***

Positive

I You She He It We They	will 'll	do it.

Negative

I You She He It We They	will not won't	do it.

Question

Will	I you she he it we they	do it?

Short answers

Yes, No,	I you she he it we they	will. will not/won't.

- ***will*** + infinitive for all persons.
- The short form of ***will not*** is ***won't***.

USE

- We use the first conditional to talk about the future. We are not sure about the ***if*** event: it may happen or it may not happen.
  If *I* ***feel*** *better, I'****ll go out*** *tonight.* = (I may feel better or I may not.)
  If *I* ***don't feel*** *better, I'****ll stay*** *at home tonight.*

Practice

70a Complete these sentences, putting the verbs into the correct tense.

1 If I ..*find*.. your book, I ..*'ll give*.. it to you. (find/give)
2 She ..*'ll phone*.. us if she ..*has*.. any problems. (phone/have)
3 If you .... to the party, I .... with you. (go/come)
4 She .... very happy if she .... that new job. (not be/not get)
5 If you .... with us, you .... a great time. (come/have)
6 I .... for you if you .... late. (not wait/be)
7 That glass .... if you .... it. (break/drop)
8 We .... you if we .... the time. (help/have)
9 I .... Clare the news if I .... her. (tell/see)
10 We.................... in the tent if it .... (sleep/not rain)

70b Match the boxes together and in your notebook, write ten sentences in the first conditional.

she won't get a place at university	I'll do the washing up
you cook the dinner	I write it in my diary
I'm sure he'll understand	you go to bed early
~~it rains~~	the weather's nice
I see Sylvia	I won't have any money
you tell him the problem	we'll eat in the garden
I won't forget the date	~~we'll stay at home~~
you'll feel better in the morning	she fails her exam
~~I'll meet you at the station~~	~~you come by train~~
I'll give her your message	I lose my job

Examples: *If it rains, we'll stay at home.*
I'll meet you at the station if you come by train.

71 Modals: introduction

Can, ***could***, ***may***, ***might***, ***should*** and ***must*** are modal verbs. Modal verbs go before a main verb and they have a meaning of their own.

James **can** swim very well now.
Emma **could** swim when she was three.
It **may** rain tomorrow.
We **might** see you at the weekend.
You **should** go and see the doctor.
You **must** come straight home.

FORM

- Positive:
  Subject + modal + verb
  *We **should** go now.*
  *You **must** stay.*
  *She **can** help us.*

- Negative:
  Subject + modal + ***not*** (or ***n't***) + verb
  *We **mustn't** stay out late.*
  *She **may not** come.*

- Question:
  Modal + subject + verb:
  ***Can** you drive?*
  ***Must** they leave now?*

- Short answers:
  Yes, ***No*** + subject + modal (+ ***not***, ***n't***)
  ***Yes**, I **can**.*
  ***No**, she **shouldn't**.*

72 *can, could*

I **can** help you.
She **can't** read very well.
Can you speak Portuguese?
I **could** swim when I was three.
She **couldn't** come to the party last night.
How many languages **could** you speak as a child?

Notes:
- The negative of ***can*** is ***cannot*** or ***can't***. ***Can't*** is more common.
- The negative of **could** is **could not** or **couldn't**.

➤ Also see Stage II, exercise 49 on ***can, can't***.

USE

- ***can, can't*** is present:
  *I **can** play the piano.*
  *We **can** stop working now.*
  or sometimes future:
  *She **can** come tonight.*
  *I **can't** see you tomorrow.*
- ***could, couldn't*** is past. We use it to talk about ability/knowing how to do something:
  *She **could** play the piano when she was five.*
  *She **couldn't** speak English very well when she arrived.*
- We do not use the positive form ***could*** to talk about events that happened. But we can use the negative form ***couldn't*** to talk about activities/events that were not possible:
  *She **couldn't** come to the party.* (= It was not possible for her to come to the party.)
  NOT ~~She **could** come to the party.~~
  *They **couldn't** eat all their dinner.* (= It was not possible for them to eat all their dinner.)
  NOT ~~They **could** eat all their dinner.~~
- ***can*** and ***could*** are also used in requests:
  ***Can** you help me?*
  ***Could** you open the door for me, please?*
  ***Can** I have a drink, please?*
  ***Could** we use your phone?*

  can and ***could*** are both correct in requests but ***could*** is a little more polite.

Practice

72a Complete the sentences using ***can, can't*** or ***could, couldn't*** and one of the following verbs.

hear	play	land	understand	help	
~~come~~	phone	drive	~~speak~~	see	read

1 She ..*can speak*.. three languages.

2 He ..*couldn't come*.. to the party because he had an exam the next day.

3 You .... a car without a licence.

4 Sally .... music but she .... the violin beautifully.

5 Jack .... very well when he was younger but now he needs to wear glasses all the time.

6 I .... you with your homework now – I'm too busy.

7 I'm sorry. Could you say that again? I .... you because the children were shouting.

8 I .... British people when I first came to Britain but it's easier for me now.

9 I .... you because our phone wasn't working but it's all right now.

10 Helicopters are very useful here because they .... anywhere.

72b Write requests using ***Can you ...?***, ***Can I ...?*** or ***Could you ...?***, ***Could I ...?***. ***Can*** and ***could*** are both correct in each sentence.

1 I want to have a drink.

Can I have a drink, please?

Could I have a drink, please?

2 I want you to open the door.

Can you open the door, please?

Could you open the door, please?

3 I want you to answer the phone.

....

....

4 I want you to give Roger a message.

....

....

5 I want to turn on the television.

....

....

6 I want you to phone me later.

....

....

7 I want to have the bill.

....

....

8 I want you to meet the children from school.

....

....

9 I want you to help me with my suitcase.

....

....

10 I want to borrow this book.

....

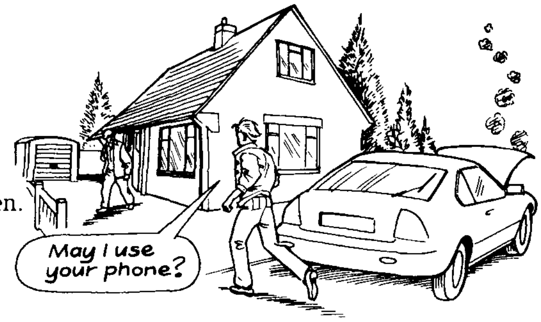
....

73 *may, might*

I **may** start looking for a new job.
We **might** go away this weekend.
May I use your phone?

Notes

- The negative of ***may*** is ***may not***. We do not say ***mayn't***.
- The negative of ***might*** is usually ***might not***. ***Mightn't*** is possible but is not used very often.



USE

- To talk about possibility in the future:
  *They **may** leave soon.*
  *They **might** leave soon.*
  (It is possible that they will leave soon but I'm not sure.)
- To talk about possibility in the present when used with verbs that are not activities:
  *He **may** be at the office.*
  *He **might** be at the office.*
  (It is possible that he is at the office now but I'm not sure.)

- To make polite requests:
  ***May** I sit here?*
  ***May** we come in?*

  We do not generally use ***might*** to make polite requests:
  NOT ~~***Might** I sit here?*~~

Notes

- We can use ***May I ...?*** or ***May we ...?*** for polite requests but we do not use ***may*** when we ask someone to do something:
  NOT ~~***May** you open the door, please?*~~
- We do not generally use ***may*** or ***might*** in the question form. We only use the question form in polite requests with ***May I ...?*** or ***May we ...?***. We sometimes ask the question with ***Do you think ...?***:
  ***Do you think** they **might** be here soon?*
  NOT ~~***Might** they be here soon?*~~

Practice

73 In your notebook, rewrite these sentences using ***may*** and ***might***:

1 It's possible that she's in bed now.
She may be in bed now.
She might be in bed now.

2 I'm sorry but I think I'll be late.
I'm sorry but I may be late.
I'm sorry but I might be late.

3 We are thinking of going to Australia for our holiday.

4 It is possible that we won't come to the party.

5 They are thinking of moving to Scotland next year.

6 I think you're probably right.

7 Is it possible for me to smoke in here?

8 I think he'll feel better tomorrow.

9 Is it possible for us to sit here?

10 I don't think the Government will win this time.

11 The factory will possibly close this year.

12 Tim isn't working very well today but it's possible that he's tired.

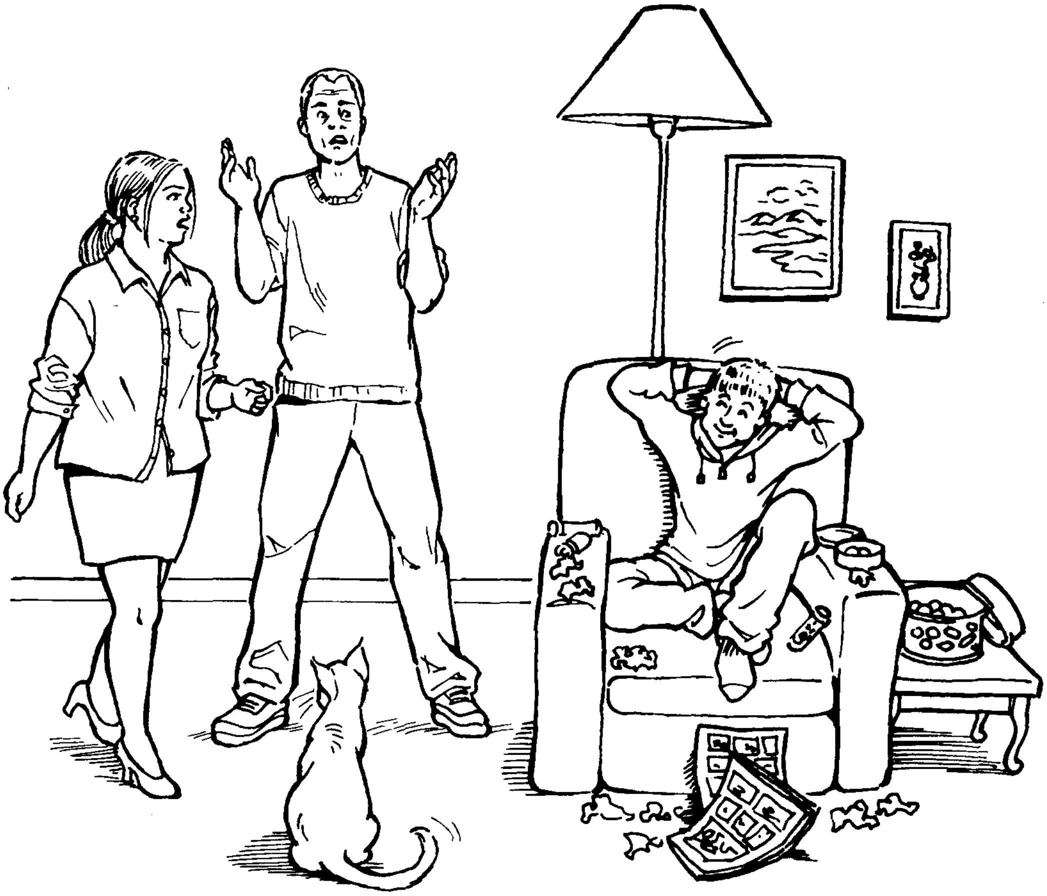
13 I think it's going to rain soon.

14 It's possible that the builders will finish the job at the end of the week.

15 I'll go and see Alan – it's possible that he wants some help.

74 *should*

You don't look well. You **should** go home. He **shouldn't** eat so many sweets – it's bad for his teeth. **Should** we leave now? Do you think I **should** write to him?



USE

- We often use ***should*** to give advice:
  *You **should** go home.*
  (= I think going home is the right thing for you to do.)
  *He **shouldn't** eat so many sweets.* (= I think eating a lot of sweets is the wrong thing for him to do.)
- We can use ***should*** to talk about the present or the future:
  *We **should** leave now.*
  *We **should** leave early in the morning.*
- We often use ***should*** with ***I think ...*** or ***Do you think ...?***:
  ***I think** we **should** leave.*
  ***Do you think** I **should** write to him?*

Practice

74a In your notebook, complete each sentence it using ***should*** and one of the boxes.

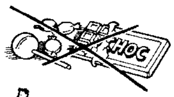
not listen to him	have a party	turn it off now	~~look for another one~~
take it to the garage	stop smoking	~~see a doctor~~	not worry so much
tell him that	not work so hard	go to bed early tonight	have a haircut

1 You look terrible. I think you ..*should see a doctor*.. .
2 'I really hate this job.' 'Well then, you ...*should look for another one*..'
3 You've been at the office until 11 o'clock every night this week. You ....
4 It's Jane's birthday on Saturday so I think we ....
5 It's too late to play music – we'll wake up the neighbours. We ....
6 Listen to that terrible cough. She ....
7 He always gives you the wrong advice. You ....
8 The car didn't start again this morning. Do you think we ......?
9 My train leaves at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning so I ....
10 You hair's in your eyes. Don't you think you ......?
11 Everything will be all right. You ....
12 I think he's wrong but ...... I ......?

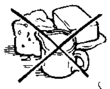
74b Complete the sentences using ***You should ...*** or ***You shouldn't ...*** and a verb from the box. A verb may be used more than once.

drink	~~eat~~	smoke	take	work	sleep

How to stay healthy

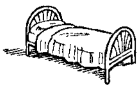
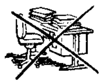


1 ..*You should eat*.. lots of fresh fruit and vegetables.
2 ..*You shouldn't eat*.. too much fat.



3 .... too many sweets.
4 .... regular exercise.

5 .... any cigarettes.
6 .... too much coffee.

7 .... for about eight hours a night.
8 .... too hard.

75 *must*

I **must** do some work tonight. We **must** get up early tomorrow. You **must not** talk during the exam.

USE

- ***must*** *do something* – it is very important to do something.
  must is stronger than ***should***:
  *I **must** do some work tonight.*
  (= I have work to do. It is very important that I do some tonight.)
  *We **must** get up early tomorrow.*
  (= It is very important to get up early tomorrow.)
  *You **must not** talk during the exam.*
  (= It is very important that you do not talk during the exam.)
- We can use ***must*** to talk about the present or the future:
  *We **must** go now.*
  *We **must** go soon.*

Practice

75a Rewrite the sentences using ***must*** or ***must not***.

1 It is very important for me to study hard for this exam.
I must study hard for this exam.

2 Don't talk in the library.
You must not talk in the library.

3 It is important for her to work harder.
....

4 It is necessary for them to be here at 9 o'clock.
....

5 Do not enter this room.

....

6 It is important for him to see a doctor quickly.

....

7 It is necessary for us to work all night tonight.

....

8 Please listen carefully.

....

9 It is very important that children do not leave school before 4 o'clock.

....

10 It is very important that passengers wait for the train to stop.

....

75b It is very important that Emma passes her exams. Her parents are giving her strong advice. Rewrite the sentences using ***must*** or ***must not, mustn't***.

1 Don't go out to parties.

You mustn't go out to parties.

2 Study hard for these exams.

....

3 Go to all the classes.

....

4 Do all your homework.

....

5 Don't stay out late.

....

6 Don't spend too much time with your friends.

....

7 Read all your notes again.

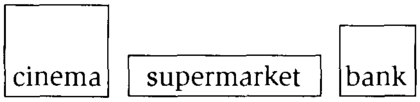
....

8 Don't go to bed late.

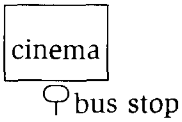
....

Prepositions

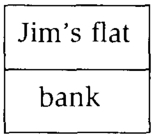
76 *next to, between, in front of, above, below, over, behind, under, opposite, along, across, down, up, round, past:* prepositions of position and movement



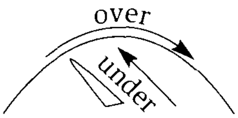
The cinema is ***next to*** the supermarket.
The supermarket is ***between*** the cinema and the bank.



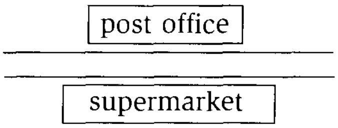
The bus stop is ***in front of*** the cinema.



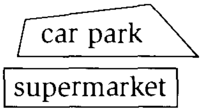
Jim's flat is ***above*** the bank.
The bank is ***below*** Jim's flat.



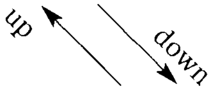
The children are walking ***over*** the bridge.
There's a boat going ***under*** the bridge.



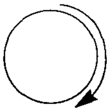
The supermarket is ***opposite*** the post office.



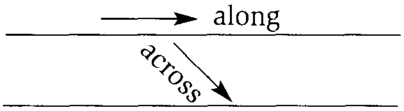
There's a car park ***behind*** the supermarket.



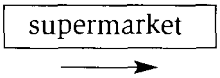
They're running ***down*** the hill.
They're walking ***up*** the hill.



She's driving ***round*** the roundabout.



They're walking ***along*** the high street.
She's walking ***across*** the road.



He's walking ***past*** the supermarket.

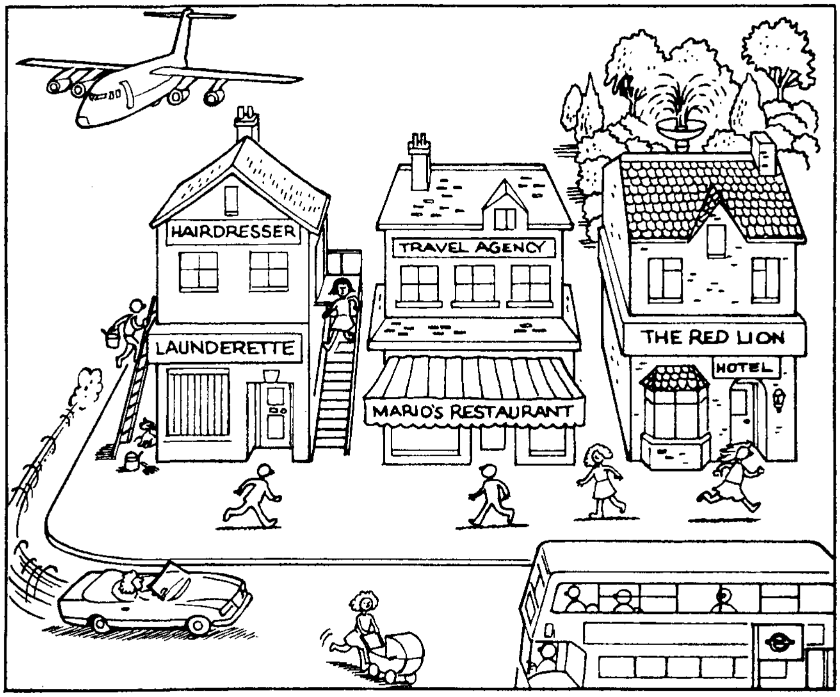
- Prepositions of position:
  next to, between, behind, in front of, opposite, above, below.
  These prepositions usually describe position – where something is.
  They do not usually describe how something is moving. They are very often used with the verb ***to be***.

- Prepositions of movement:
  over, along, across, down, up, round, past.
  These prepositions usually describe where something is moving.
  There are therefore used with verbs of movement, e.g. *go, walk, run.*
- Some prepositions can describe position or movement:
  They're sitting ***under*** *the bridge.*
  They're walking ***under*** *the bridge.*

Practice

76a Complete the sentences using the following prepositions.

down	~~below~~	up	next to	opposite
past	along	across	under	between
over	above	behind	round	~~in front of~~



1 Mario's restaurant is ..*below*.. a travel agency.

2 There's a person ..*in front of*.. Mario's restaurant.

3 There's a dog .... the ladder.

4 A painter is climbing .... a ladder.

5 Mario's restaurant is .... a hotel called The Red Lion.

6 Someone is running .... the hotel.

7 There's a beautiful garden .... the hotel.

8 There is a bus stop .... the hotel.

9 Mario's restaurant is .... the hotel and the launderette.

10 There's a hairdresser's .... the launderette.

11 Someone is coming .... the steps from the hairdresser's.

12 There are a few people walking .... the road.

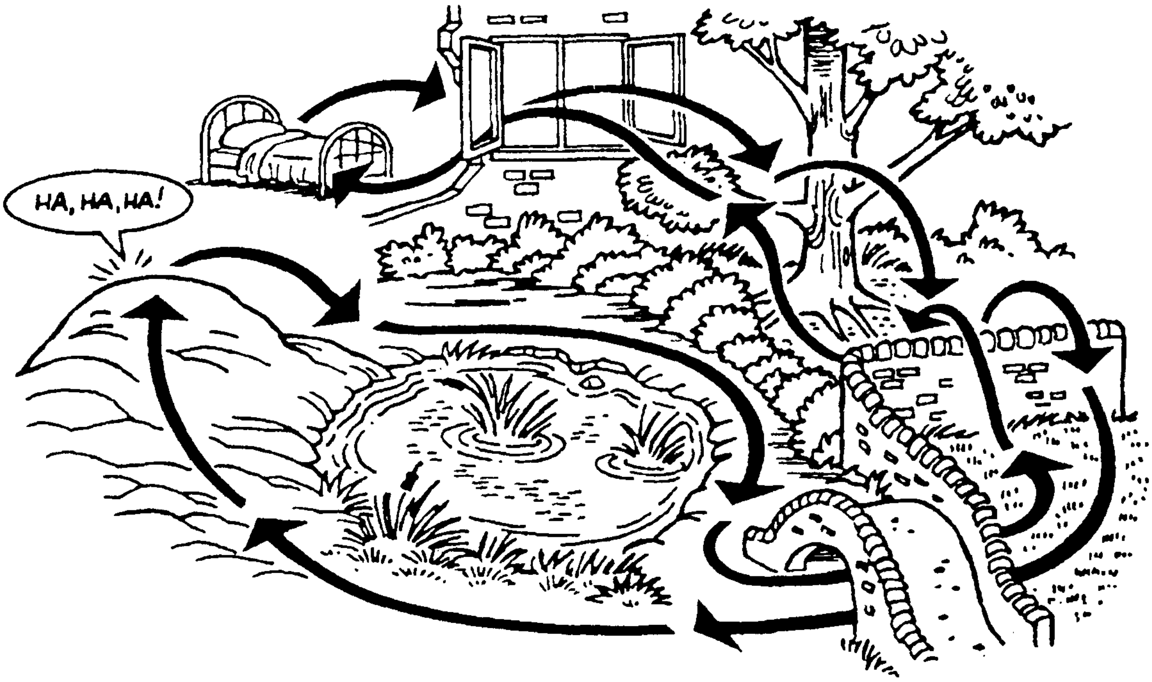
13 Someone is pushing a pram .... the road.

14 There's a car coming .... the corner.

15 There's a plane flying .... the town.

76b Complete the story using these prepositions. You may use the prepositions more than once.

around	down	out of	up
into	to	over	under



Emma heard a noise. She jumped [1] *out of* bed and ran [2] *to* the window. She couldn't see anything. She climbed [3]................. the window, [4]................. the tree and [5]................. the wall. She heard a strange noise. She ran [6]................. the bridge, [7]................. the pond and [8]................. the hill. Suddenly she heard someone laughing loudly. She ran [9]................. the hill, [10]................. the pond, [11]................. the bridge, [12]................. the wall, [13]................. the tree and back [14]................. her bedroom.

77 before, after

- ***before, after*** + noun, pronoun:
  *I arrived **before** Dave.*
  *You arrived **after** me.*
- ***before, after*** + clause:
  *We had dinner **before** we went out.*
  *We went out **after** we had dinner.*
- ***before, after*** + gerund:
  *I usually have a hot drink **before** going to bed.*
  ***After** having a hot drink, I usually go to bed.*
- We can use ***before, after*** to talk about the timing of events in the past or the future:
  *I went out **after** dinner.*
  *I'm going out **after** dinner.*
- We use ***before, after*** + present simple to talk about the future:
  *I'm going to learn some Portuguese **before** I go to Portugal.*

Practice

77a In your notebook, write the sentences using ***before*** or ***after***.

1 I had dinner. Then I went out. (before)

I had dinner before I went out.

Before I went out, I had dinner.

2 I'm going to finish my homework. Then I'm going to watch television. (after)

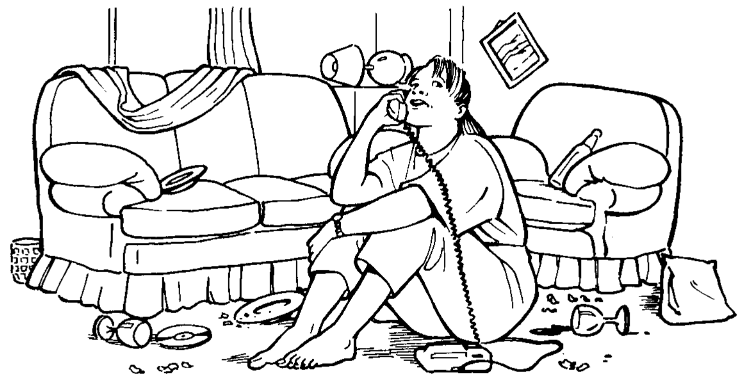
After I finish my homework, I'm going to watch television.

I'm going to watch television after I finish my homework.

3 I must save some money. Then I'm going on holiday. (before)

4 They got married. Then they moved to Australia. (after)

5 I have to clean up the house. Then my parents are going to arrive. (before)



6 Her exams are going to finish. Then she's going to have a holiday by the sea. (after)
7 He could read. Then he started school. (before)
8 I got the new job. Then I had more money. (after)
9 I must phone my parents. Then I'm going to Scotland. (before)
10 He's going to come back from his holiday. Then he's going to look for a new job. (after)

77b In your notebook, write the sentences using ***before*** or ***after***. Use ***before***, ***after*** + gerund where possible. Where this is not possible, use ***before***, ***after*** + clause.

1 I usually have a bath. Then I go to bed. (before)
Before going to bed, I usually have a bath.
I usually have a bath before going to bed.
2 I get home from work. Then we have our dinner. (after)
After I get home from work, we have our dinner.
We have our dinner after I get home from work.
3 She finished school. Then she went to university. (after)
4 I want to buy a newspaper. Then I'm going to get on the train. (before)
5 My grandparents died. Then I was born. (before)
6 I have a swim. Then I like to have a hot drink. (after)
7 I worked in a nightclub. Then I had children. (before)
8 We have a big meal. Then we like to sit and watch television. (after)
9 You should do some more work. Then the exams are going to start. (before)
10 You told her the good news. Then she came round to tell me. (after)
11 I'm going to finish this job. Then I'm going to have a long holiday. (after)
12 He has to finish his work. Then he's going out. (before)
13 He's going to phone us. Then he's going to leave the house. (before)

Gerunds and infinitives

78 *Smoking is bad for you:* the gerund as subject

Smoking is bad for you. **Teaching** is an interesting job. **Living** in a city can be very expensive.

FORM

- infinitive + ***ing***
- Spelling:

smoke + ***ing***	→	smoking
live + ***ing***	→	living
swim + ***ing***	→	swi**mm**ing
travel + ***ing***	→	trave**ll**ing

➤ See Appendix 2 on spelling rules.

USE

- The gerund can be the subject of a sentence. It acts like a noun:
  Cigarettes are bad for you. → ***Smoking*** *is bad for you.*

➤ See Stage 1, exercise 28 and Stage 2, exercise 55 on gerunds.

Practice

78 Complete the sentences with a gerund using the following verbs:

~~learn~~	wake up	swim	take
drink	play	~~make~~	read
have	walk	travel	drive

1 ..*Making*.. bread can be very enjoyable.
2 ..*Learning*.. English is sometimes very difficult.
3 .... to other countries helps you to understand different cultures.
4 .... in the sea is good exercise and it's very good fun.
5 .... alcohol and .... is very dangerous.
6 .... children changes your life completely.
7 .... in the morning is always difficult for me.
8 .... a lot of sport keeps you fit.
9 .... to work is better for you than .... the bus.
10 .... a book at night always helps me go to sleep.

79 The gerund after certain verbs

I usually finish **working** at 5.00. We enjoy **eating** in the garden in the summer. She loves **having** visitors.

- We can use the gerund after certain verbs. These verbs include: *enjoy, hate, like, love, start, stop, suggest, finish, give up, miss, prefer, begin, continue, remember.*
- The gerund acts like a noun: *I usually finish work at 5.00.* → *I usually finish* ***working*** *at 5.00.*

Note: The verb ***remember*** can be followed by the gerund or ***to***-infinitive but the meaning is different:
I remember ***posting*** *the letter.*
(= I am looking back now to the posting of the letter. I posted the letter first and later I remembered this.)
I remembered ***to post*** *the letter.*
(= I remembered then and therefore I did it. I remembered first and then I posted the letter.)

Practice

79 Complete the sentences with a gerund using the following verbs.

~~go out~~	be	~~work~~	have	read
play	watch	see	write	listen

1 Mel suggested ..*going out*.. for a meal.
2 I started ..*working*.. in this office when I was seventeen.
3 We like .... television on winter evenings.
4 I remember .... afraid of the dark as a young child.
5 I love .... a good book.
6 I prefer .... a shower to a bath.
7 I had to stop .... tennis when I hurt my back.
8 Do you enjoy .... to music?
9 We miss .... all our friends.
10 After I moved away, we continued .... to each other for many years.

80 The gerund after prepositions

She's good at **swimming**.
I'm thinking of **applying** for a new job.
We found the house by **using** this map.

- When we want to use a verb after a preposition, we use the gerund. It acts like a noun:
  She's good at tennis. → *She's good at **playing** tennis.*

Practice

80 Complete the sentences with a gerund using the following verbs.

practise	~~take~~	go	become	pass
get	~~travel~~	do	teach	save

1 I'm worried about ..*taking*.. my exams.
2 I've often dreamed of ..*travelling*. round the world.
3 We talked about .... married one day.
4 I bought some new clothes before .... to the interview.
5 They believe in .... children to look after themselves.
6 I'm tired of .... the same job all the time.
7 She's very happy about .... all her exams.
8 Were you interested in .... a pilot when you were younger?
9 We're not very good at .... money.
10 She learnt to play the piano well by .... every day.

81 The gerund

Check

81 Complete the sentences with a gerund using the following verbs.

work	do	~~sail~~	lose	run	buy
listen	~~swim~~	learn	go	~~become~~	

1 I enjoy .*swimming*.. and .*sailing*.. when I'm by the sea.
2 I think Tim's interested in ..*becoming*.. a lawyer.
3 .... with children is very interesting but it's also very tiring.
4 We're thinking of .... to Switzerland for our holidays.
5 I've started .... to work every morning to keep fit.

6 He doesn't say anything about the problems because he's afraid of .... his job.
7 .... a new language is a very interesting thing to do.
8 Danny has always hated .... his homework.
9 I'm tired of .... to him all the time. He never listens to me.
10 I remember .... sweets here as a child.

82 *He refuses to help me:* verb + *to*-infinitive

He refuses **to help** me. We're planning **to have** a party next month. I've decided **to look for** a new job.

- We use the ***to***-infinitive after certain verbs. These verbs include: *forget, plan, remember, start, try, want, hope, decide, offer, learn, agree, ask, begin, start, continue.*

➤ See Stage 2, exercise 56 on the ***to***-infinitive.

Note: ***start***, ***begin*** and ***continue*** can be followed by the gerund or the ***to***-infinitive.

Practice

82 Complete the sentences using a ***to***-infinitive, using the following verbs.

~~help~~	cook	rain	~~phone~~	wake up
finish	move	be	go	look after

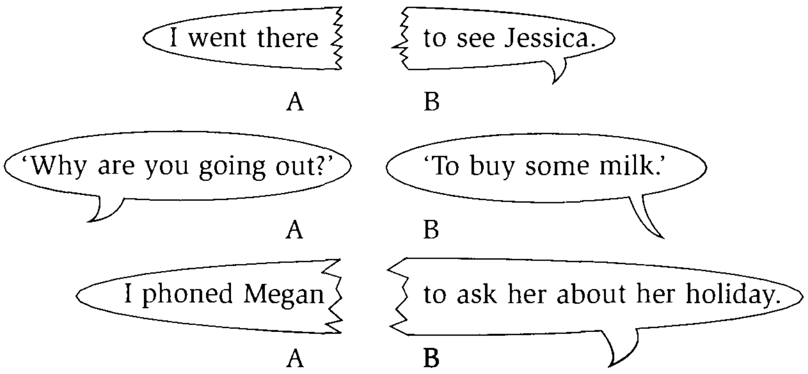
1 She's agreed ..*to help*.. me with the party.
2 Did you remember ..*to phone*.. your mother when you got back?
3 I'm hoping .... all my work before I go to bed.
4 She asked me .... to the cinema with her.
5 He never learnt .... when he lived with his parents.
6 Please don't forget .... me .... before you leave tomorrow morning.
7 When did you decide .... to Spain?
8 He's always wanted .... famous.
9 It was kind of her to offer .... the children.
10 It was lovely and sunny but then it started ....

83 The infinitive of purpose

I went there **to see** Jessica. I phoned Megan **to ask** her about her holiday.

- We can use the ***to***-infinitive to give the reason why something is done.

B is the reason for A:



Practice

83a Make eight more sentences from the boxes.

1 ~~I wrote to the school~~ 2 ~~I pay him £10~~ 3 He opened the fridge 4 They had a nurse 5 We're going to the café 6 She ran to the station 7 She's staying at school late 8 We stopped at the garage 9 I read the newspaper every day 10 She bought some new clothes	a to look for some food. b to do some work. c ~~to clean the windows~~. d to buy some petrol. e ~~to ask for information about their classes~~. f to find out what is happening in the world. g to have some lunch. h to wear at her interview. i to catch the train. j to look after their sick mother.

1 *I wrote to the school to ask for information about their classes.*

2 *I pay him £10 to clean the windows.*

3 ....

....

4 ....

....

5 ....

....

6 ....

7 ....

8 ....

9 ....

10 ....

83b Rewrite the sentences, using a ***to***-infinitive.

1 I wanted to find out the times of the trains and so I phoned the station.
I phoned the station to find out the times of the trains.

2 I stayed in because I wanted to watch a film on television.
I stayed in to watch a film on television.

3 I wanted to thank them for the weekend. That's why I wrote to them.
....

4 She went to university. She wanted to study engineering.
....

5 They had to look for work so they moved to the city.
....

6 I went into town because I needed to do some shopping.
....

7 We planned a meeting. We wanted to discuss the problem of traffic in the town.
....

8 I'm going to write to my uncle and ask for his help.
....

9 You should go to Italy if you want to improve your Italian.

....

....

10 My brother's coming this weekend. He's going to help me paint the flat.

....

....

84 The gerund and the *to*-infinitive

Check

84 Complete the sentences, putting the verbs into the gerund or the *to*-infinitive.

1 ..*Eating*... too many sweets is bad for you. (eat)
2 Do you want ..*to stay*.. here tonight? (stay)
3 Daisy suggested .... a day at the beach. (spend)
4 I always enjoy .... at night. (read)
5 She's decided .... him a new watch for his birthday. (buy)
6 She's only five but she's very good at .... (read)
7 Do you like .... here alone? (live)
8 I came here .... English. (study)
9 He's agreed not .... it again. (do)
10 I hate .... for buses and trains. (wait)
11 You should learn .... Spanish if you're going to Spain. (speak)
12 .... the bath is the job I hate most. (clean)
13 Why are you so worried about .... him? (meet)
14 'Why did James phone up?' '.................. for Helen's address.' (ask)
15 The children have really missed .... in your lovely big garden. (play)

Sentence structure

WORD ORDER

85 Subject, verb, object

- Every sentence has a verb (***go***, ***stay***, ***live***, ***talk***, etc). The verb can be one word:

He | V *goes.*	*She* | V *stays.*	*(present simple)*

or a group of words:

They | V *were singing.*	*He* | V *was laughing.*	*(past continuous)*

- Nearly all sentences have a subject – the person or thing that 'does' the verb:

S *She* | *understands.*	S *They* | *'re working.*	S *The baby* | *'s sleeping.*

- Generally, there are two types of verb:

  (a) verbs that take an object:

She | *hit* | O *him.*	*I* | *like* | O *them.*	*They* | *took* | O *the money.*

  (b) verbs that do not take an object:

I | *'m talking.*	*We* | *'re waiting.*	*She* | *'s sleeping.*

Note: Some verbs can be type (a) *or* type (b):
(a) *She opened the door.* (b) *The door opened.*
(a) *I'm writing a letter.* (b) *I'm writing.*

Practice

85 In your notebook, copy these sentences and label them with ***S***, ***V*** and ***O***.

1 The men | are working.
2 He | 's going to write | a letter.
3 I | don't understand.
4 He didn't say anything.
5 I like ice cream.

6 They left.
7 We ate breakfast.
8 I didn't take your car.
9 They're waiting.
10 She's reading a book.
11 I'm going to visit my mother.
12 She isn't going to stay.
13 We were watching television.
14 I didn't see anything.
15 I don't agree.

86 *and, but, so, because:* conjunctions

and

I went to town ***and*** *(I) did some shopping.*
positive positive

Note: It is not necessary to repeat ***I***.

but

I like living in this city ***but*** *it's very expensive.*
positive negative

They haven't got much money ***but*** *they're very happy.*
negative positive

so

It was a very wet day ***(and) so*** *we stayed at home.*
reason result

Note: We sometimes say ***and so***.

because

I didn't go to work ***because*** *I felt ill.*
result reason

Note: We sometimes start a sentence with ***because***:
Because *I felt ill, I didn't go to work.*

Practice

86 Complete the sentences using ***and, but, so*** or ***because.***

1 It was a lovely day ...so... we decided to go out.

2 We walked to the station ..and... caught the train.

3 I like John very much .... I don't like his brother.

4 I'd like to live somewhere by the Mediterranean .... I love the sun.

5 She enjoys learning English .... she finds it very difficult.

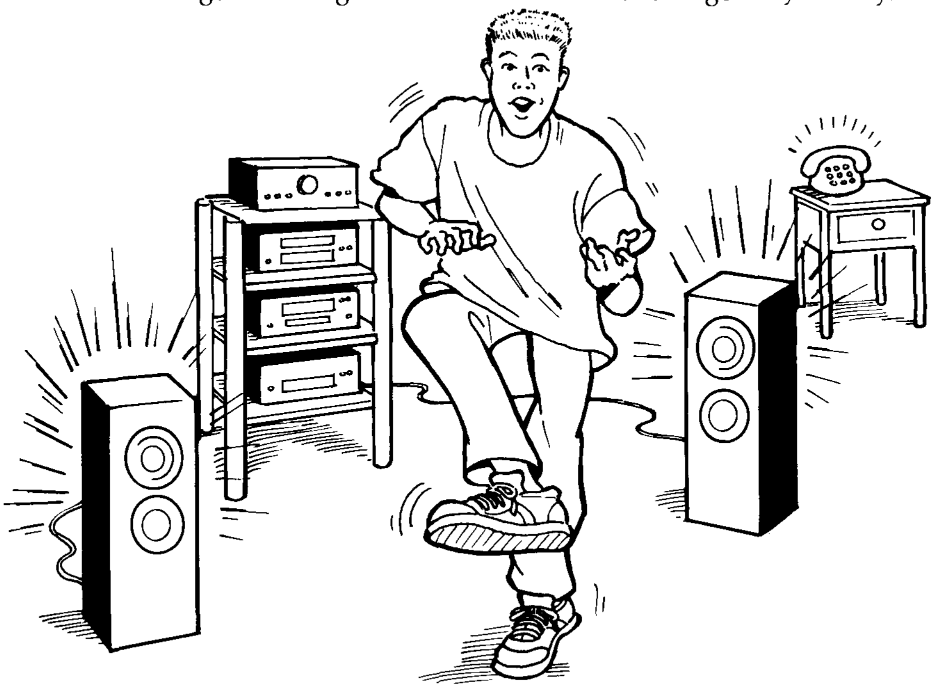
6 In the end, the restaurant had to close down .... very few people went there.

7 I got up .... had my breakfast.

8 I'm very busy today .... I can't come and see you.

9 It's a very interesting job .... the pay isn't very good.

10 We can't go out tonight .... we haven't got any money.



11 The music was playing very loudly .... I didn't hear the telephone.

12 He went to the theatre last night .... had a wonderful time.

13 They didn't want to walk home .... it was very dark.

14 It's a beautiful place .... the people aren't very friendly.

15 I felt very tired .... I left the party early.

TEST 3

Part A

A TV reporter is interviewing a fire officer about a fire in a hotel. Write the conversation in your notebook, putting the verbs into the correct tense and form and adding all the other words you need.

A: How long / you / be / here?

B: Since 12.30. / We / think / fire / start / at about 12.15. / A lot / the hotel guests / sleep / when / fire / start. / Fortunately, they / wake up / when they / hear / fire alarm / and they all / escape.

A: And how / fire / start?

B: We / not / know / but / we / think / one of the guests / smoke / cigarette / in bed when he / fall asleep.

A: Oh dear.

B: Yes. / Smoke / in bed / be / very dangerous. / Smokers should never / smoke / in bed.

A: Well, this is / big / and / expensive / hotel in the city. / Where / the guests / going to / stay / now?

B: Sorry. I / can't / answer / any more questions. / I / must / go back to / fire.

SCORING

20 points: *Take off a point for each mistake.* Score ☐

Part B

Circle the correct words to complete the sentences.

1 'Is that Kate's bike?' 'No, it's *my/mine*.'

2 *Swimming/To swim* is very good exercise.

3 If you *have/will have* any problems, I will help you.

4 I stayed in bed *so/because* I felt ill.

5 How *much/many* time have you got?

6 He *waited/was waiting* for me when I arrived at the airport.

7 I phoned Alice and Mary *to invite/for inviting* them to the party.

8 We *lived/have lived* here since 1999.

9 He took his umbrella *because/so* it was raining.

10 *Have you worked/Did you work* here since you left school?

SCORING

10 points: *Give yourself a point for each correct answer.* Score ☐

Part C

Put the verbs into the correct tense and form.

1 .... a good time last weekend? (you/have)

2 I .... that film three times but I'd like to see it again. (see)

3 She .... to Mary when I saw her in town. (talk)

4 Where .... for your holidays next year? (you/go)

5 Be careful with that glass. If you drop it, it .... (break)

6 I usually .... with Joanna on Saturday nights but she's away this weekend. (go out)

7 Kevin .... anything since he got up this morning. (not/eat)

8 'Where's Annie?' 'She .... the shopping at the moment.' (do)

9 It was a beautiful morning. The sun .... and the birds .... (shine) (sing)

10 If you .... harder, you'll fail the exam. (not/study)

SCORING

10 points: *Give yourself a point for each correct answer.* Score ☐

Part D

Find the mistake in each sentence and rewrite it correctly.

1 What is your girlfriend look like?

....

2 I ran along the footpath and above the bridge.

....

....

3 He shouldn't to be so lazy.

....

4 There are some sweets here. Are they your?

....

....

5 'Why did you go to Manchester?' 'For finding a new job.'

....

....

6 I'm thinking of buy a new car.

....

7 There isn't many food in the house.

....

8 The bus stop is in front the school.

....

9 It was raining because we decided to stay at home.

....

....

10 Can I have a little apples?

....

SCORING

10 points: *Give yourself a point for each correct answer.* Score ☐

TOTAL SCORE

Maximum 50 points: *Add up your score.* Total Score ☐

Appendices

Appendix 1 Common irregular verbs

Infinitive	*Past simple*	*Past participle*	*Infinitive*	*Past simple*	*Past participle*
be	was/were	been	lie	lay	lain
beat	beat	beaten	light	lit	lit
become	became	become	lose	lost	lost
begin	began	begun	make	made	made
bite	bit	bitten	mean	meant	meant
blow	blew	blown	meet	met	met
break	broke	broken	pay	paid	paid
bring	brought	brought	put	put	put
build	built	built	read	read	read
buy	bought	bought	ride	rode	ridden
catch	caught	caught	ring	rang	rung
choose	chose	chosen	rise	rose	risen
come	came	come	run	ran	run
cost	cost	cost	say	said	said
cut	cut	cut	see	saw	seen
do	did	done	sell	sold	sold
draw	drew	drawn	send	sent	sent
drink	drank	drunk	set	set	set
drive	drove	driven	shake	shook	shaken
eat	ate	eaten	shine	shone	shone
fall	fell	fallen	shoot	shot	shot
feed	fed	fed	show	showed	shown
feel	felt	felt	shut	shut	shut
fight	fought	fought	sing	sang	sung
find	found	found	sink	sank	sunk
fly	flew	flown	sit	sat	sat
forget	forgot	forgotten	sleep	slept	slept
get	got	got	speak	spoke	spoken
give	gave	given	spend	spent	spent
go	went	gone	stand	stood	stood
grow	grew	grown	steal	stole	stolen
hang	hung	hung	swim	swam	swum
have	had	had	take	took	taken
hear	heard	heard	teach	taught	taught
hide	hid	hidden	tear	tore	torn
hit	hit	hit	tell	told	told
hold	held	held	think	thought	thought
hurt	hurt	hurt	throw	threw	thrown
keep	kept	kept	understand	understood	understood
know	knew	known	wake	woke	woken
leave	left	left	wear	wore	worn
lend	lent	lent	win	won	won
let	let	let	write	wrote	written

The following verbs can be regular (**ed**) or irregular (**t**):

burn	burned burnt	burned burnt
dream	dreamed dreamt	dreamed dreamt
learn	learned learnt	learned learnt
smell	smelled smelt	smelled smelt

Appendix 2 Basic spelling rules

1 *y* → ***i*** before ***ed***, ***er***, ***est***, ***ly***
y → ***ie*** before ***s***
y changes to ***i*** in words ending in consonant + *y* before adding another ending.
(Consonants: *b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z.*
Vowels: *a, e, i, o, u.*)

- Verbs in the past simple with ***she***, ***he***, ***it***:
  y → ***i*** before adding ***ed***:
  hurry → *hurr**ied***
  try → *tr**ied***

- Comparative ***er*** ending and superlative ***est*** ending:
  y → ***i*** before adding ***er*** or ***est***:
  happy → *happ**ier*** → *happ**iest***
  noisy → *nois**ier*** → *nois**iest***

- Adverbs of manner:
  y → ***i*** before adding ***ly***:
  easy → *eas**ily***
  hungry → *hungr**ily***

- Verbs in the present simple with ***she***, ***he***, ***it***:
  y → ***ie*** before adding ***s***:
  carry → *carr**ies***
  worry → *worr**ies***

- Plural nouns:
  y → ***ie*** before adding ***s***:
  baby → *bab**ies***
  lady → *lad**ies***

Note: *y* does not change to ***i*** in words ending in vowel + *y*:
play → *plays*
enjoy → *enjoyed*
boy → *boys*

2 + ***e***

- Words ending in ***s***, ***ch***, ***sh*** or ***x***, add ***e*** before final ***s***:

glass	→	*glass**es***	*pass*	→	*pass**es***
match	→	*match**es***	*catch*	→	*catch**es***
dish	→	*dish**es***	*wash*	→	*wash**es***
box	→	*box**es***	*fix*	→	*fix**es***

- Words ending in consonant + ***o*** often add ***es***:

tomato → *tomato**es***
potato → *potato**es***
But words ending in vowel + ***o***, add ***s***:
radio → *radio**s***
And abbreviated nouns ending in ***o***, add ***s***:
kilo → *kilo**s*** (kilogramme)
photo → *photo**s*** (photograph)

Note: Also *do* → *do**es***, *go* → *go**es***

3 ~~***e***~~

We drop the single ***e*** at the end of a word before adding another ending:

- Before ***ing***:

smile → *smil**ing***
live → *liv**ing***

- Before ***ed***:

love → *lov**ed***
dance → *danc**ed***

- Before ***er*** and ***est***:

nice → *nic**er*** → *nic**est***
large → *larg**er*** → *larg**est***

Note: Verbs ending in ***ee***:

see → *see**ing***
agree → *agree**ing*** → *agree**d***
free → *free**ing*** → *free**d***

4 ***g*** → ***gg***

Words ending in vowel + consonant, double the consonant before adding another ending:

- Before ***ing***:

stop → *sto**pp**ing*
swim → *swi**mm**ing*

- Before ***ed***:

plan → *pla**nn**ed*
rob → *ro**bb**ed*

- Before ***er*** and ***est***:

big → *bi**gg**er* → *bi**gg**est*
hot → *ho**tt**er* → *ho**tt**est*

Notes

- Do not double the consonant when the word ends in two vowels + consonant:
  quiet → *quieter* → *quietest*
  repeat → *repeating*
- Do not double the consonant when the syllable is not stressed:
  enter → *entering*
  happen → *happening*
  remember → *remembering*
- But when the unstressed syllable ends in ***l***, the consonant does double:
  travel → *trave**ll**ing*
- ***y*** and ***w*** are not consonant sounds at the end of a word and so they do not double:
  play → *playing*
  low → *lower* → *lowest*

Appendix 3 Use of short forms (contractions)

In spoken English, we usually use short forms (***'s***, ***'re***). It is also now quite common to use short forms (contractions) in written English.

Short forms

am	→	'm
is	→	's
are	→	're
has	→	's
have	→	've
had	→	'd
will	→	'll
would	→	'd

Note: We do not use short forms in positive short answers:
Are you Irish? Yes, I am. (NOT ~~*Yes, I'm.*~~)
Is Alan here? Yes, he is. (NOT ~~*Yes, he's.*~~)
But we can use the short forms in negative short answers:
No, I'm not.
No, she isn't/'s not.
No, they aren't/'re not.

1 ***is*** → ***'s***
has → ***'s***

We can use the ***'s*** short form after pronouns:
*She**'s** not here at the moment.*
(is)
*He**'s** got a bad cold.*
(has)
And we can use the ***'s*** short form after question words:
Who, What, Where, When, Why, How:
*Who**'s** coming?*
(is)
*What**'s** she got?*

(has)

We can also use the *'s* short form after nouns and names:
Jane's coming tomorrow.
(is)
The school's got a new library.
(has)

But we do not use the short form when the word ends in ***s***, ***z***, ***sh***, ***ge***, ***ch*** or ***x*** (after the sounds /s/, /z/, /ʃ/, /dʒ/, /tʃ/, /ks/):
The class is finishing now. (NOT ~~*The class's ...*~~)
The fish is very expensive. (NOT ~~*The fish's ...*~~)
My watch has broken.
This sponge is very soft.
This box is empty.
The old village has grown into a town.

2 ***are*** → ***'re***
have → ***'ve***

We can use the ***'re*** and ***'ve*** short forms after pronouns:
*They****'re*** *coming home tomorrow.*
*You****'re*** *quite right.*
*We****'ve*** *done all our work.*
*They****'ve*** *gone out.*

But we do not use the ***'re*** and ***'ve*** short forms after nouns and names or after question words. We use the full forms ***are*** and ***have***:
The students are doing their exams. (NOT ~~*The students're ...*~~)
The shops have closed now. (NOT ~~*The shops've ...*~~)
Who are you going to see? (NOT ~~*Who're ...*~~)
My mother and I are going to visit my sister in Australia.
My bags have gone.

3 Negative short forms:
not → ***n't*** (*isn't, aren't, wasn't, weren't,* etc.)
Note: *will not* → *won't*

We can use the ***n't*** short form after any pronouns, nouns or names:
*Emma is****n't*** *here.*
*The lectures are****n't*** *very interesting.*
*My sister does****n't*** *live with us.*

We can also shorten the negative by using the positive short form + ***not*** (*'s not, 're not, 've not*). This is not so common as the ***n't*** short form. We use it to emphasise the *not*. We can use this whenever it is possible to use **'s**, **'re**, **'ve**:
*No, they****'re not*** *coming.*
*He's working quite hard but he****'s not*** *learning very much.*

Appendix 4 Common first names

Male	*Female*
Adam	Alice
Alex	Amanda
Andrew/Andy	Amy
Anthony/Tony	Andrea
Ben	Anna
Charles/Charlie	Anne
Daniel/Danny/Dan	Carol
David/Dave	Charlotte
Dominic	Chloe
Gregory/Greg	Clare
Ian	Eleanor
Jack	Emily
James/Jim	Emma
Joe	Fiona
John	Gemma
Jonathon	Hannah
Joseph/Joe	Helen
Kevin	Jane
Mark	Jennifer/Jenny
Matthew	Jessica/Jessie
Michael/Mike	Joanna/Jo
Nicholas/Nick	Karen
Oliver	Kathryn/Kathy
Paul	Katy
Peter/Pete	Kelly
Philip/Phil	Laura
Richard	Megan
Robert/Rob/Bob	Pamela/Pam
Simon	Rose
Sam	Ruth
Stuart	Sarah
Thomas/Tom	Susan/Sue
Timothy/Tim	Tanya
William/Will/Bill	

Appendix 5 Countries and nationalities

Country	*Nationality*	*Country*	*Nationality*
Algeria	Algerian	Bulgaria	Bulgarian
America	American	Canada	Canadian
Argentina	Argentinian	Chile	Chilean
Australia	Australian	Colombia	Colombian
Austria	Austrian	Croatia	Croatian
Belgium	Belgian	Cuba	Cuban
Bolivia	Bolivian	Cyprus	Cypriot
Brazil	Brazilian	Czech Republic	Czech
Britain	British	Denmark	Danish

Country	*Nationality*	*Country*	*Nationality*
Ecuador	Ecuadorian	Nigeria	Nigerian
Egypt	Egyptian	North Korea	North Korean
El Salvador	El Salvadorian	Norway	Norwegian
England	English	Oman	Omani
Finland	Finnish	Pakistan	Pakistani
France	French	Panama	Panamanian
Germany	German	Paraguay	Paraguayan
Greece	Greek	Peru	Peruvian
Guatemala	Guatemalan	Poland	Polish
Holland	Dutch	Portugal	Portuguese
Honduras	Honduran	Romania	Romanian
Hungary	Hungarian	Russia	Russian
India	Indian	Saudi Arabia	Saudi
Indonesia	Indonesian	Scotland	Scottish
Iran	Iranian	Serbia	Serbian
Iraq	Iraqi	South Africa	South African
Ireland	Irish	South Korea	South Korean
Israel	Israeli	Spain	Spanish
Italy	Italian	Sudan	Sudanese
Japan	Japanese	Sweden	Swedish
Jordan	Jordanian	Switzerland	Swiss
Korea	Korean	Syria	Syrian
Kuwait	Kuwaiti	Thailand	Thai
Lebanon	Lebanese	Tunisia	Tunisian
Libya	Libyan	Turkey	Turkish
Malaysia	Malaysian	Uruguay	Uruguayan
Morocco	Moroccan	Wales	Welsh
Nicaragua	Nicaraguan		

Key

In your answers, you can use the contracted or uncontracted form of verbs, e.g. ***She is coming.*** or ***She's coming***. Both of these sentences are correct. The Key does not always give the verb in both the contracted and the uncontracted forms but both forms are generally correct. There are only a few occasions when it is not possible to use a contracted form. See Appendix 3 on short forms.

STAGE 1

1a 1 three bananas 2 two newspapers 3 four girls 4 two telephones 5 three cameras 6 six spoons 7 four pencils 8 three birds 9 four chairs 10 three cups

1b

address	*addresses*
mountain	*mountains*
lorry	*lorries*
waitress	*waitresses*
secretary	*secretaries*
sandwich	*sandwiches*
child	*children*
match	*matches*
flower	*flowers*
vegetable	*vegetables*
family	*families*
dictionary	*dictionaries*
eye	*eyes*
bag	*bags*
box	*boxes*
school	*schools*
lunch	*lunches*
city	*cities*
hotel	*hotels*
watch	*watches*
animal	*animals*
fly	*flies*
bus	*buses*
man	*men*
orange	*oranges*
person	*people*
church	*churches*
egg	*eggs*
apple	*apples*
day	*days*
boy	*boys*
glass	*glasses*
dish	*dishes*
beach	*beaches*
dress	*dresses*
foot	*feet*

2 1 a 2 an 3 a 4 an 5 a 6 a 7 an 8 a 9 a 10 an

3 1 There's 2 There are 3 Is there 4 There's 5 Is there 6 There are 7 Are there 8 There are 9 Is there 10 There's

4a 1 us 2 We ... them 3 him 4 I ... her 5 He ... her ... she ... him 6 them ... I ... them 7 I ... she ... me 8 us 9 they ... her 10 me

4b 1 it 2 them 3 him 4 me 5 you ... me 6 us 7 her 8 it 9 her 10 them 11 him 12 it 13 her 14 you 15 us

5 1 The rooms are small. / They're small rooms.
2 It's not a long story. / The story's not long.
3 The children are happy. / They're happy children.
4 The restaurant's dirty. / It's a dirty restaurant.
5 The books are heavy. / They're heavy books.
6 The house is cold. / It's a cold house.
7 The village is quiet. / It's a quiet village.
8 The clothes are not cheap. / They're not cheap clothes.
9 The garden's pretty. / It's a pretty garden.
10 The language is difficult. / It's a diffi cult language.

6 1 her 2 your 3 our 4 his 5 their 6 my 7 your 8 its 9 her 10 their 11 her 12 his 13 my 14 their 15 your

7a 1 Anne's 2 Andrew's 3 your brother's 4 the teacher's 5 The dog's 6 Judy's 7 my wife's 8 That bird's 9 Jeff's 10 the doctor's

7b 1 Susan's 2 your husband's 3 Robert and Sarah's 4 teachers' 5 children's 6 men's 7 Alice's 8 month's 9 students' 10 my mother's

8 1 car keys 2 top of the garden 3 bedroom window 4 hotel room 5 school gates 6 bottom of the hill 7 side of the house 8 bathroom light 9 town clock 10 sea air

9 1 that 2 These 3 That 4 This 5 those 6 this 7 These 8 Those

10a

fast	*faster*
easy	*easier*
slow	*slower*
strong	*stronger*
dirty	*dirtier*
small	*smaller*
bad	*worse*
happy	*happier*
cold	*colder*
fat	*fatter*
thin	*thinner*
nice	*nicer*
heavy	*heavier*
old	*older*
big	*bigger*
angry	*angrier*
long	*longer*
good	*better*
clean	*cleaner*
short	*shorter*

10b 1 are cheaper than 2 is heavier than 3 is warmer than 4 is faster than 5 is older than 6 is longer than 7 is earlier than 8 is younger than

10c 1 English is easier than Japanese.
2 Karen is shorter than her twelve-year-old son.
3 My suitcase is heavier than your suitcase.
4 My father is older than my mother.
5 Boats are slower than planes.
6 The Mississippi is longer than the Nile.
7 The Atlantic is colder than the Mediterranean.
8 Wool is warmer than cotton.
9 Trains are faster than buses.
10 The Empire State building is taller than the Statue of Liberty.

11a 1 It's 2 We aren't 3 I'm 4 She isn't 5 They're 6 It isn't 7 He's 8 I'm not 9 You're 10 We're

11b 1 is 2 are 3 am 4 is 5 are 6 is 7 Are 8 is 9 is 10 are 11 are 12 is 13 is 14 Am

12a 1 's got
2 've got
3 's got
4 've got
5 's got
6 've got
7 's got
8 've got
9 's got
10 's got
11 's got
12 's got

12b 1 Jill hasn't got ... / Jenny's got ...
2 Jill's got ... / Jenny hasn't got ...
3 Jill's got ... / Jenny hasn't got ...
4 Jill hasn't got ... / Jenny's got
5 Jill hasn't got ... / Jenny's got ...
6 Jill's got ... / Jenny hasn't got ...
7 Jill's got ... / Jenny hasn't got ...
8 Jill's got ... / Jenny hasn't got ...
9 Jill hasn't got ... / Jenny's got ...
10 Jill hasn't got ... / Jenny's got ...

12c 1 'Have you got your swimming costume?' 'Yes, I have.'
2 'Have you got your umbrella?' 'No, I haven't.'
3 'Have you got your travel?' 'Yes, I have.'
4 'Have you got your camera?' 'No, I haven't.'

5 'Have you got your French phrase book?' 'Yes, I have.'
6 'Have you got your passport?' 'Yes, I have.'
7 'Have you got your address book?' '"No, I haven't.'
8 'Have you got your ticket?' 'Yes, I have.'
9 'Have you got your French francs?' 'Yes, I have.'
10 'Have you got your sunglasses?' 'No, I haven't.'

12d 1 Has ... got ... hasn't
2 Have ... got ... have
3 Have ... got ... have
4 Has ... got ... hasn't
5 Has ... got ... hasn't
6 Have ... got ... have
7 Have ... got ... have
8 Has ... got ... has
9 Have ... got ... haven't
10 Have ... got ... have

13a 1 ask 2 love 3 forget 4 listens 5 drink 6 drive 7 come 8 learn 9 opens 10 give 11 fights 12 help 13 like 14 understand 15 start

13b 1 goes 2 fly 3 studies 4 watches, 5 cry 6 does 7 washes 8 teach 9 carries 10 pushes

13c 1 She always listens ... 2 He takes ...
3 She usually buys ... 4 She teaches ...
5 He walks ... 6 She never washes ...
7 He opens ... 8 He occasionally writes ...
9 He drinks ... 10 She watches ...

13d Sarah Jones comes from Britain. She lives in London. She works in a bank. She often plays tennis and works in the garden. She speaks French and a little Spanish.

Deniz Ulgen comes from Turkey. She lives in Ankara. She works in a hotel. She often plays chess and goes to concerts. She speaks English and German.

Pierre Moulin comes from France. He lives in Paris. He works in a shop/manages a shop. He often paints and listens to music. He speaks some English and a little Italian.

Maria Protopapas comes from Greece. She lives in Athens. She works/teaches in a school. She often goes for long walks and plays volleyball. She speaks fluent English and some Arabic.

14a 1 Does ... does 2 Do ... don't 3 Do ... do 4 Do ... don't 5 Do ... do 6 Does ... doesn't 7 Does ... does 8 Do ... don't 9 Do ... don't 10 Does ... does

14b 1 Does the shop close at 5 o'clock?
2 Do they go swimming every weekend?
3 Does she speak English well?
4 Does it rain a lot here in winter?
5 Do you drink a lot of tea? 6 Do I eat too much, doctor?
7 Does Tony often play golf at the weekends?
8 Do his friends visit him in hospital most evenings?

14c 1 Where do you work?
2 What does she do?
3 Where does he live?
4 What music does your husband like?
5 When does she do her homework?
6 Why do we learn Latin?
7 Who does she teach?
8 How do I turn on the television?

15 1 She doesn't work ...
2 It doesn't usually snow ...
3 I don't like ...
4 The film doesn't start ...
5 He doesn't swim ...
6 They don't always open ...
7 We don't often see ...
8 Chris doesn't go ...
9 You don't drive ...
10 These young childrendon't learn ...

16a *Positive*

I You We They	work.
She He It	*works*

Negative

I You We They	*do not work.* *(don't)*
She He *It*	*does not work.* *(doesn't)*

Question

Do	I you *we* they	*work?*
Does	*she* he *it*	*work?*

Short answers

Yes, No,	I you *we* they	*do.* *don't.*
Yes, No,	*she* he it	*does.* *doesn't.*

16b 1 Do ... work 2 do ... like 3 love 4 cooks 5 work 6 don't go out 7 don't see 8 have 9 stay 10 Does ... go 11 talks 12 Do ... see 13 doesn't know 14 telephone 15 goes out 16 know 17 wants

17a 1 was 2 were 3 were 4 was 5 were 6 was 7 was 8 was 9 were 10 was 11 were 12 was 13 was 14 was 15 were 16 were

17b 1 was 2 was 3 was 4 were 5 were 6 were 7 was 8 were 9 were 10 were 11 were 12 was 13 were 14 was 15 was 16 were

17c 1 'Was the weather nice?' 'Yes, it was a beautiful day.'
2 'Where were James and Wendy?' 'They were on the beach.'
3 'Where were their children?' 'They were in the sea.'
4 'Were there other children in the sea?' 'Yes, there were.'
5 'Were James and Wendy in the sea?' 'No, they weren't.'
6 'Was James awake?' 'No, he wasn't.'
7 'What was on James' face?' 'There was a book on his face.'
8 'Was it sunny all day?' 'No, it wasn't.'
9 'Were the holidaymakers wet in the end?' 'Yes, they were.'
10 'Where was this beach?' 'It was in Britain.'

17d 1 'Were the underground trains fast?' 'Yes, they were.' / 'No, they weren't.'
2 'Was the weather warm?' 'No, it wasn't.' / 'Yes, it was.'
3 'Were the streets clean?' 'No, they weren't.' / 'Yes, they were.'
4 'Were the people friendly?' 'No, they weren't. / 'Yes, they were.'
5 'Were the parks beautiful?' 'Yes, they were.' / 'No, they weren't.'
6 'Was the airport busy?' 'Yes, it was.' / 'No, it wasn't.'
7 'Were the museums interesting?. 'Yes, they were.' / 'No, they weren't.'
8 'Were the shops expensive?' 'No, they weren't. / 'Yes, they were.'
9 'Was the hotel comfortable?' 'Yes, it was.' / 'No, it wasn't.'
10 'Was the food good?' 'No, it wasn't' / 'Yes, it was.'

18a

stay	*stayed*
rain	*rained*
help	*helped*
carry	*carried*
want	*wanted*
play	*played*
walk	*walked*
study	*studied*
cry	*cried*
work	*worked*
listen	*listened*
love	*loved*
wash	*washed*
stop	*stopped*
ask	*asked*
look	*looked*
open	*opened*
start	*started*
live	*lived*
watch	*watched*
like	*liked*

18b 1 stayed 2 cried 3 rained 4 listened 5 loved 6 closed 7 wanted

19

bring	*brought*
buy	bought
come	*came*
do	*did*
drink	drank
drive	drove
find	*found*
fly	flew
forget	*forgot*
get (up)	*got (up)*
give	*gave*
go	went
have	*had*
know	*knew*
leave	left
lose	lost
make	*made*
meet	*met*
put	put
read	read
run	*ran*
see	saw
shut	shut
swim	*swam*
take	*took*
teach	taught
tell	*told*
think	thought
understand	*understood*
write	*wrote*

20a 1 I saw my parents last weekend.
2 Matthew asked a lot of questions this morning.
3 They went to the mountains last winter.
4 Julie met Tom from school this afternoon.
5 Jenny watched a lot of television on holiday.
6 He ate a lot last, night.
7 The programme started at 7.30 this morning.
8 I loved cycling when I was a child.
9 We always had a nice time with them on holiday.
10 The garden looked lovely last spring.

20b 1 Kelly got up. 2 She had a shower. 3 She got dressed. 4 She turned on the radio. 5 She made a cup of tea. 6 She ate her breakfast. 7 She read the paper. 8 She washed the dishes. 9 She brushed her teeth. 10 She left the house.

21 1 She got up early in the morning. Did she get up early in the morning? She didn't get up early in the morning.
2 He taught history at the university. Did he teach history at the university? He didn't teach history at the university.
3 They left home at 8 o'clock. Did they leave home at 8 o'clock? They didn't leave home at 8 o'clock.
4 He stayed in very good hotels. Did he stay in very good hotels? He didn't stay in very good hotels.
5 You smoked a lot. Did you smoke a lot? You didn't smoke a lot.
6 I looked very tired. Did I look very tired? I didn't look very tired.
7 We stopped at Oxford. Did we stop at Oxford? We didn't stop at Oxford.
8 The restaurant closed at 11 o'clock. Did the restaurant close at 11 o'clock? The restaurant didn't close at 11 o'clock.
9 Pam bought a lot of clothes. Did Pam buy a lot of clothes? Pam didn't buy a lot of clothes.
10 The birds flew away to other countries. Did the birds fly away to other countries? The birds didn't fly away to other countries.

22 1 Last week 2 Two years ago 3 Six months ago 4 Five minutes ago 5 Three years ago 6 Last month 7 Two hours ago 8 Last year 9 Last night 10 Half an hour ago

23 1 did you go 2 went 3 Did you enjoy 4 did 5 loved 6 thought 7 were 8 did you stay 9 were 10 had 11 did 12 saw 13 Did you learn 14 did 15 did 16 studied 17 went 18 found 19 was 20 Did you talk 21 knew 22 wanted

24 1 to ... cinema 2 for ... run 3 fishing 4 riding 5 to Paris 6 for ... swim 7 skiing 8 to ... disco

25 1 in 2 at 3 in 4 on 5 at 6 at 7 on 8 in 9 on 10 at 11 in 12 on

26 1 at 2 to 3 in 4 to 5 at 6 at 7 in 8 - 9 to 10 in 11 at 12 at 13 to 14 - 15 in

27 1 at ... in 2 on 3 at 4 on 5 at 6 in 7 in 8 in 9 on 10 at 11 in 12 on

28a

be	*being*
clean	*cleaning*
come	*coming*
do	*doing*
fly	*flying*
get (up)	*getting (up)*
give	*giving*
listen	*listening*
live	*living*
play	*playing*
smoke	*smoking*
stay	*staying*
study	*studying*
swim	*swimming*
teach	*teaching*
watch	*watching*
work	*working*
write	*writing*

28b 1 listening 2 coming 3 cleaning 4 swimming 5 giving 6 writing 7 being 8 smoking 9 flying 10 playing 11 watching 12 getting up 13 teaching 14 studying 15 doing 16 working 17 living 18 staying

29a 1 have 2 buy 3 sit 4 be 5 play 6 stay 7 ask 8 pay 9 come 10 see

29b 1 cooking 2 to go 3 to see 4 going 5 living 6 to travel 7 to speak 8 to buy 9 bringing 10 playing

30 1 We never go to the mountains.
2 She doesn't often write to me.
3 The boys always play football on Saturday afternoons.
4 The bus usually arrives late.
5 I often go to bed before 11.
6 She never drinks coffee in the evening.
7 It doesn't often rain in the summer.
8 I always read books slowly
9 My father usually goes to work by bus.
10 We always go to the beach at the weekend.

TEST 1

Part A

1 very 2 my 3 in 4 got 5 go 6 goes/travels 7 on 8 at 9 swimming 10 There

Part B

1 Do 2 at 3 Those 4 did you do 5 Have you got 6 reading 7 older than 8 There are 9 were 10 at

Part C

A: Did you have a nice time in London at the weekend?

B: Yes, I did. I stayed with an old friend from school and we had a wonderful time together. On Saturday we went to an art gallery in the morning, a concert in the afternoon and an Italian restaurant in the evening. It was a great weekend. What about you? Did you have a nice weekend?

A: It wasn't very interesting. I stayed at home all weekend.

B: Why didn't you go out?

A: I didn't feel very well.

B: Oh. I'm sorry about that.

A: That's all right. I'm better now.

Part D

1 Has your brother got a job?
2 There are some beautiful buildings in this town.
3 Their mother teaches history at the college.
4 I like listening to music in the evenings.
5 Angela is taller than all her sisters.
6 What are those lights in the sky?
7 What time do you finish work?
8 They were not at school yesterday.
9 She did not phone me at the weekend.
10 I sometimes go skiing in the winter.

STAGE 2

31 1 a ... a ... the 2 a ... a ... the ... the
3 a ... a ... The ... the 4 A ... the
5 a ... a ... a ... the 6 a ... The ... the
7 an ... an ... The 8 a ... a ... The ... the
9 a ... the 10 a ... The ... the ... an ... a

32 1 a ... the 2 a ... the 3 a ... The ... the
4 a ... the 5 a ... the ... the 6 a ... the
7 a ... The ... the 8 a ... the ... the
9 a ... the 10 the ... a

33 1 The moon ... the earth 2 The sun
3 the Pope 4 The sky 5 the world
6 The Prince of Wales 7 the capital
8 the sea 9 the European Economic Community 10 the Prime Minister

34

paper	*U*
coffee	*U*
cassette	*C*
information	*U*
bottle	*C*
soup	*U*
pen	*C*
metal	*U*
book	*C*
rice	*U*
spaghetti	*U*
child	*C*
milk	*U*
news	*U*
job	*C*
homework	*U*
apple	*C*
toothpaste	*U*
bath	*C*
salt	*U*
girl	*C*
money	*U*
knife	*C*
egg	*C*
table	*C*
shampoo	*U*
coat	*C*
water	*U*
tea	*U*
flour	*U*
bread	*U*
bag	*C*
ball	*C*
soap	*U*
food	*U*
cup	*C*
cat	*C*
meat	*U*
honey	*U*

35 1 bottle 2 tin 3 bag 4 loaf 5 carton
6 bar 7 tube 8 glass 9 jar 10 slice

36 1 some 2 a 3 some 4 an 5 some 6 a
7 some 8 a 9 some 10 a

37a 1 any 2 some 3 a ... any 4 some ... an
5 some ... any 6 a 7 some ... any
8 some ... any 9 a 10 some ... any

37b 1 a 2 the 3 the 4 the 5 any 6 some
7 some 8 some 9 a 10 some 11 some
12 any 13 a 14 a 15 the 16 some 17 a
18 a 19 some 20 a 21 some 22 any
23 the

38a

soft	*softly*
quick	*quickly*
angry	*angrily*
slow	*slowly*
nice	*nicely*
quiet	*quietly*
calm	*calmly*
easy	*easily*
perfect	*perfectly*
polite	*politely*
bad	*badly*
beautiful	*beautifully*
hard	*hard*
sad	*sadly*
careful	*carefully*
good	*well*
fast	*fast*
clear	*clearly*

38b 1 hard 2 beautifully 3 perfectly 4 quietly
5 easily 6 fast 7 clearly 8 carefully
9 calmly 10 politely

38c 1 They work slowly.
2 He drives dangerously.
3 She writes carefully.

4 I sing loudly.
5 She swims fast.
6 He acts badly.
7 Elizabeth paints beautifully.
8 You dance terribly.
9 They teach well.
10 John listens patiently.

38d 1 loud 2 badly 3 patiently 4 angry 5 intelligent 6 nicely 7 warm 8 suddenly 9 well 10 dangerous

39a

happy	*happier*
difficult	*more difficult*
clean	*cleaner*
early	*earlier*
beautiful	*more beautiful*
soft	*softer*
intelligent	*more intelligent*
dirty	*dirtier*
good	*better*
careful	*more careful*
cheap	*cheaper*
strong	*stronger*
interesting	*more interesting*
hot	*hotter*
warm	*warmer*
expensive	*more expensive*
fresh	*fresher*
kind	*kinder*
boring	*more boring*
cold	*colder*
honest	*more honest*
busy	*busier*
young	*younger*
near	*nearer*
funny	*funnier*
easy	*easier*
bad	*worse*
late	*later*
dangerous	*more dangerous*
weak	*weaker*

39b 1 younger than 2 warmer ... than 3 fresher than 4 more expensive than 5 funnier than 6 better ... than 7 nearer than 8 noisier than 9 busier ... than 10 more careless than 11 more difficult than 12 kinder than 13 richer than 14 more intelligent ... than 15 more interesting than

39c 1 The Grand Hotel is more beautiful than the Sea View Hotel.
2 The Grand Hotel is more central than the Sea View Hotel.
3 The Grand Hotel is bigger than the Sea View Hotel.
4 The Grand Hotel is cleaner than the Sea View Hotel.
5 The Grand Hotel is more comfortable than the Sea View Hotel.
6 The Grand Hotel is warmer than the Sea View Hotel.
7 The Grand Hotel is noisier than the Sea View Hotel.
8 The Grand Hotel is more expensive than the Sea View Hotel.
9 The Sea View Hotel is smaller than the Grand Hotel.
10 The views from the Sea View Hotel are lovelier than the views from the Grand Hotel.
11 The Sea View Hotel is more peaceful than the Grand Hotel.
12 The Sea View Hotel is colder than the Grand Hotel.
13 The staff in the Sea View Hotel are friendlier than the staff in the Grand Hotel.
14 The Sea View Hotel is cheaper than the Grand Hotel.

40 1 are staying 2 are making 3 is working 4 am waiting 5 are walking 6 are planning 7 are visiting 8 is reading 9 am trying 10 is shining 11 is learning 12 is cooking 13 am feeling 14 are studying 15 is having

41a 1 Is ... isn't 2 Are ... are 3 Are ... am 4 Am ... aren't 5 Is ... is 6 Are ... are 7 Are ... aren't 8 Is ... is 9 Are ... am 10 Are ... aren't

41b 1 What's she doing?
2 Are you learning French at school?

3 What book are you reading? What are we watching?
5 Am I speaking clearly?
6 Why are we sitting in the dark?
7 Where are they staying?
8 Is it snowing?
9 Why is he running so fast?
10 What are you selling?
11 Why is he shouting?
12 Where are they waiting?
13 Why is she laughing?
14 Are they dancing together?
15 Is the plane landing now?

42 1 They aren't / They're not buying a new car.
2 He isn't / He's not learning to read.
3 I'm not looking for your keys.
4 We aren't / We're not selling the house.
5 You aren't . You're not working very hard.
6 He isn't / He's not washing the dishes.
7 They aren't / They're not drinking tea.
8 We aren't / We're not having a good time.
9 She isn't / She's not leaving him.
10 I'm not going home now.

43 1 's happening 2 Are they having 3 are 4 are they doing 5 are dancing 6 Are Mum and Dad dancing 7 is 8 isn't 9 's talking 10 are laughing 11 is 12 's dancing 13 's giving 14 are they drinking 15 are drinking 16 isn't drinking 17 Are they eating 18 aren't eating / 're not eating 19 're sleeping 20 're looking 21 's coming

44a 1 lives ...'s spending
2 Are you working ... 'm not ... work
3 does Josephine do ... 's ... isn't teaching ... 's looking
4 are you reading ... 'm not reading ... read ... prefer
5 Does this bag belong ... doesn't ... know ... 's looking
6 don't smoke ... does ... 's trying
7 Do you remember ... 's staying
8 Do you speak ... don't ... want ... 'm looking
9 visit ... 're camping
10 Does Simon help ... 's helping

44b 1 do you come 2 do you come 3 Do you like 4 aren't 5 Are you staying 6 'm staying 7 don't see 8 're 9 'm staying 10 's 11 speak 12 do you study 13 Is that 14 'm doing 15 Does your teacher give 16 are you doing 17 'm writing 18 write

45a 1 Present 2 Future 3 Present 4 Future 5 Future 6 Present 7 Present 8 Future 9 Future 10 Present

45b 1 Are you meeting 2 'm not coming 3 Are you going 4 's visiting 5 'm making 6 Are they leaving 7 're flying 8 Are you staying 9 're taking 10 'm not having 11 'm finishing 12 Are they moving 13 aren't going / 're not going 14 's catching 15 aren't coming / 're not coming

45c A: What are you doing on Monday night?
B: I'm going to the cinema.
A: Who are you going with?
B: I'm going with Liz.
A: What time are you meeting her?
B: At 8 o'clock.
A: And what about Wednesday? Are you going out?
B: Yes, I am. I'm going to a Greek restaurant.
A: Are you staying at home on Tuesday?
B: Yes, I am.
A: And Thursday?
B: I'm meeting James at the station.
A: What time is he arriving?
B: At 7.30.
A: Is he staying for the weekend?
B: Yes, he is.

46a 1 'm going to stay 2 're going to do 3 'm going to read 4 'm going to lie 5 're going to travel 6 'm going to cycle 7 'm going to play 8 're going to teach 9 'm going to swim 10 'm going to walk

46b 1 When are you going on holiday?
2 And where are you going?
3 Are you going to fly there?
4 So how are you going to get there?
5 Are you going to take a/the car?
6 Who's going to drive?
7 Are you going to stay in a hotel?
8 So where are you going to stay?
9 And how long are you going to stay for?
10 Are you going to learn (any) Spanish?

46c 1 's going to be 2 are going to bring 3 's going to look 4 Are you going to make 5 is going to break 6 's not / isn't going to pass 7 's going to be 8 Are you going to watch 9 's going to live 10 're not / aren't going to stay ... 're going to find 11 're going to build 12 Are they going to get 13 'm not going to buy 14 's going to rain 15 'm going to meet

47 1 're going to visit / 're visiting 2 's going to be 3 're going to have / 're having 4 're going to buy / 're buying 5 Are you going to eat out / Are you eating out 6 's going to have 7 'm going to work 8 're going to stay / 're staying 9 's not / isn't going to hurt 10 's going to cry

48 1 Don't walk on the grass. 2 Cross the road at the lights. 3 Turn left. 4 Write your name here. 5 Don't eat in class. 6 Please don't enter this room. 7 Please don't smoke in this area. 8 Please wash your hands.

49a 1 can't drive 2 can't come 3 can read 4 can speak 5 can meet 6 can't hear 7 Can ... open 8 can't understand 9 can swim 10 can ... see

49b 1 Can you ride a horse? Yes, I can. / No, I can't.
2 Can you read music? ...
3 Can you play the piano? ...
4 Can you dance? ...
5 Can you drive ? ...
6 Can you act? ...
7 Can you swim? ...
8 Can you speak another language? ...
9 Can you run fast? ...
10 Can you fly a plane? ...

50 Verbs + prepositions of position: stay, arrive, stop, work, meet, park, be, live, sleep.
Verbs + prepositions of movement: drive, take, move, fall, run, carry, walk, ride, come.

51 1 at 2 to 3 at 4 to 5 from ... to 6 to 7 at 8 from 9 at ... from ... to 10 from ... at

52 1 on 2 off 3 off 4 onto 5 on 6 onto 7 on 8 off 9 on 10 off

53 1 in 2 into 3 in 4 out of 5 into 6 out of 7 into 8 out of 9 in 10 in

54 1 out of 2 to 3 from 4 in 5 at 6 out of ... on 7 at ... in 8 into 9 into ... on 10 from ... to 11 at 12 onto 13 off 14 to

55 1 working 2 staying 3 smoking 4 going 5 taking 6 getting up 7 crying 8 being 9 living 10 reading

56 1 to do 2 to go 3 to help 4 to post 5 to leave 6 to drive 7 to have 8 to sleep 9 to visit 10 to pay

57 1 to phone 2 being ... listening 3 to go out 4 to go 5 to lock ... to turn off 6 to go 7 to see 8 reading 9 living ... talking 10 to get 11 to speak 12 going out ... to stay 13 watching 14 sleeping 15 writing ... to start 16 to finish painting 17 going out 18 to stop working 19 to pay 20 to give up taking

58a Students should check their answers to this exercise with their teacher.

58b 1 Who 2 Why 3 What 4 When 5 Where 6 How 7 What time 8 How much 9 Why

59 1 It's very busy. 2 She's very nice. 3 It was really funny. 4 She's got long hair and glasses. 5 It wasn't very difficult. 6 It's interesting but it's quite small.

7 They're very noisy. 8 It's red and it's quite small. 9 He wasn't very friendly. 10 He was tall and thin.

TEST 2

Part A

A: Hello! What are you doing here in Bristol?
B: I'm staying with my parents.
A: Oh, that's nice. And how's Cardiff? Do you like it there?
B: Oh yes, I do. It's a very nice town but I sometimes miss seeing my friends in Bristol.
A: And what about the job?
B: Oh, that's very good. It's a lot more interesting than my last job.
A: Good.
B: Yes. So I definitely want to stay in Cardiff. Oh, and I'm learning to drive now too. But there's one problem. I haven't got a car.
A: Are you going to buy one?
B: Well, I can't. I haven't got any money because I'm spending it all on driving lessons at the moment.
A: Oh well. Never mind.

Part B

1 ✓ 2 ✗ 3 ✓ 4 ✓ 5 ✗ 6 ✓ 7 ✗ 8 ✗ 9 ✓ 10 ✗

Part C

1 any 2 in 3 to open 4 it's going to snow 5 to come 6 Don't walk 7 very well 8 more honest 9 are staying 10 off

Part D

1 William and David <u>are</u> coming here tomorrow.
2 Oh dear, it's starting <u>to</u> rain.
3 We haven't got <u>any</u> milk.
4 I waited <u>at</u> the bus stop for an hour.
5 Travelling by car is more dangerous <u>than</u> travelling by plane.
6 This is <u>a</u> beautiful picture.
7 What are you going <u>to</u> do this afternoon?
8 Ann <u>is</u> cooking the dinner tonight.
9 We're having a nice time and <u>the</u> weather is lovely.
10 Can I have <u>a</u> glass of water?

STAGE 3

60 1 much 2 a lot of 3 much 4 many 5 a lot of 6 a lot of 7 many 8 a lot of 9 much 10 many 11 a lot of 12 many 13 much 14 many 15 much

61 1 a few 2 a little 3 a few 4 a little 5 a little 7 a few 8 a few 9 a few 10 a little 11 A few 12 a few 13 a few 14 a little 15 a little

62 1 much 2 a few 3 any 4 a lot of 5 a little 6 a 7 some 8 many 9 a few 10 much 11 a little 12 much 13 any ... much 14 much

63a 1 Is that mine? 2 It isn't his - it's hers. 3 It's a lot bigger than ours. 4 I didn't know they were yours. 5 but I don't think it's yours. 6 It's theirs. 7 but it's not hers. 8 'It's mine.' 9 Is it yours? 10 Which room is his?

63b 1 our ... yours 2 my ... yours 3 your ... mine 4 their ... her 5 my ... yours ... your 6 her ... his 7 my ... yours 8 mine ... theirs 9 Your ... ours 10 His ... hers

64 1 the doctor's ... her 2 your ... Michael's ... My 3 my ... Emily's 4 Mr Dickinson's ... his secretary's ... His 5 mine ... yours ... Andrew's ... his 6 Jonathon's ... her ... his 7 students' ... director's 8 Jade's ... ours

65a

hard	*hardest*
expensive	*most expensive*
good	*best*
careless	*most careless*
heavy	*heaviest*
young	*youngest*
careful	*most careful*
tall	*tallest*
difficult	*most difficult*
cheap	*cheapest*
clean	*cleanest*
angry	*angriest*
dangerous	*most dangerous*
strong	*strongest*
cold	*coldest*

intelligent	*most intelligent*
lovely	*loveliest*
calm	*calmest*
boring	*most boring*
beautiful	*most beautiful*
busy	*busiest*
interesting	*most interesting*
brave	*bravest*
bad	*worst*
fast	*fastest*
patient	*most patient*
dirty	*dirtiest*
friendly	*friendliest*
poor	*poorest*
honest	*most honest*

65b 1 strongest 2 friendliest 3 most intelligent 4 happiest 5 cheapest 6 most wonderful 7 saddest 8 dirtiest 9 poorest 10 freshest 11 most boring 12 most dangerous 13 worst

66 1 Jake is taller than David. David is taller than Louis. Jake is the tallest in the class.
2 The Park Hotel is more Grand Hotel is more expensive than the Park Hotel. The Grand Hotel is the most expensive of them all.
3 January is colder than December. February is colder than January. February is the coldest month of the winter.
4 Andrea is more intelligent than Charlotte. Lola is more intelligent than Andrea. Lola is the most intelligent in the group.
5 James is heavier than Max. Max is heavier than Kieran. James is the heaviest of them all.
6 Boxing is more dangerous than football. Football is more dangerous than tennis. Boxing is the most dangerous sport at the centre.

67a 1 have worked 2 Has ... answered 3 has ... loved 4 haven't tried 5 has happened 6 haven't stayed 7 has finished ... has started 8 have helped 9 Have ... washed 10 have explained 11 has cooked 12 haven't ... visited 13 has travelled 14 have ... walked 15 Have ... remembered

67b

Infinitive	*Past simple*	*Past participle*
be	*was*	*been*
bring	*brought*	*brought*
buy	*bought*	*bought*
catch	*caught*	*caught*
come	*came*	*come*
do	*did*	*done*
drink	*drank*	*drunk*
drive	*drove*	*driven*
find	*found*	*found*
forget	*forgot*	*forgotten*
go	*went*	*gone*
have	*had*	*had*
leave	*left*	*left*
make	*made*	*made*
meet	*met*	*met*
read	*read*	*read*
see	*saw*	*seen*
speak	*spoke*	*spoken*
take	*took*	*taken*
teach	*taught*	*taught*

67c 1 came 2 've opened 3 danced 4 Have ... started 5 haven't read 6 Have ... written 7 Did ... sleep 8 has broken 9 left 10 've stayed 11 did ... hear 12 didn't rain 13 've done 14 didn't learn 15 hasn't answered

67d 1 has 2 is 3 is 4 has 5 has 6 is 7 has 8 is 9 is 10 has

67e Have you ever been to Italy?
Yes, I have.
When did you go there?
In 1990.
And how long did you stay?
For two months.
Have you ever been to India?
Yes, I have.
When did you go there?
Last year.
And how long did you stay?
For six weeks.

Have you ever been to Australia?
Yes, I have.
When did you go there?
Ten years ago.
And how long did you stay?
For six months.
Have you ever been to Norway?
Yes, I have.
When did you go there?
In 1985.
And how long did you stay?
For one month.

68a

I've been here for:	I've been here since:
three months	*December*
five weeks	*1980*
a long time	*Monday*
two years	*my birthday*
a few hours	*two o'clock*
four days	*the beginning of the year*
fifteen minutes	*the war started*
six months	*15th May*

68b 1 's lived ... for 2 taught ... for 3 's worked ... since 4 's been ... for 5 played ... for 6 've had ... since 7 studied ... for 8 stopped ... for 9 've known ... for 10 haven't eaten ... since

68c 1 have you taught 2 have 3 taught 4 for 5 came back 6 started 7 've taught 8 since 9 have you done 10 have 11 did 12 went 13 Have you ever studied 14 haven't 15 stayed 16 for 17 learnt 18 have you studied 19 did 20 for 21 passed 22 have you learnt 23 since 24 left 25 learnt

69a 1 'What were you doing at 7 o'clock?' 'I was having a bath.'
2 'What were you doing at 9 o'clock?' 'I was walking in the park.'
3 'What were you doing at 12.30?' 'I was eating lunch in the Terrace Café.'
4 'What were you doing at 3 o'clock?' 'I was shopping.'
5 'What were you doing at 5 o'clock?' 'I was talking on the phone.'
6 'What were you doing at 7 o'clock?' 'I was cooking the dinner.'
7 'What were you doing at 10 o'clock?' 'I was reading the paper.'
8 'What were you doing at 12 o'clock?' 'I was sleeping.'

69b 1 Were ... was 2 Did ... did 3 were ... was 4 Were ... were 5 Was ... was 6 Did ... did 7 was ... did 8 Did ... did ... was 9 were ... Did 10 was ... did

69c 1 were waiting ... arrived 2 was swimming ... saw 3 Were ... playing ... started 4 cried ... heard 5 were driving ... stopped 6 went ... began 7 left ... became 8 were working ... met 9 felt ... read 10 was raining ... got up

69d 1 'What were you doing when it started raining?' 'We were lying on the beach.' 'What did you do when it started raining?' 'We left the beach.'
2 'What were they doing when you arrived?' 'They werewatching television.' 'What did they do when you arrived?' 'They turned off the television.'
3 'What was John doing when you saw him?' 'He was talking to Sheila.' 'What did John do when you saw him?' 'He started talking to me.'
4 'What was she doing when the phone rang?' 'She was having a bath.' 'What did she do when the phone rang?' 'She got out of the bath.'
5 'What were you doing when you heard the news?' 'I was working in the office.' 'What did you do when you heard the news?' 'I went straight home.'
6 'What were they doing when the fire started?' 'They were cooking the dinner.' 'What did they do when the fire started?' 'They ran out of the house.'
7 'What was she doing when the child fell down?' 'She was talking to a friend.' 'What did she do when the child fell down?' 'She picked her up.'
8 'What were you doing when the war started?' 'I was working in a bank.'

'What did you do when the war started?' 'I became a soldier.'
9 'What was he doing when the parcel arrived?' 'He was playing with a friend.' 'What did he do when the parcel arrived?' 'He opened it.'

70a 1 find ... 'll give 2 'll phone ... has 3 go ... 'll come 4 won't be ... doesn't get 5 come ... 'll have 6 won't wait ... 're 7 will break ... drop 8 'll help ... have 9 'll tell ... see 10 'll sleep ... doesn't rain

70b The following sentences may be in any order and the **if** clause in each sentence may come first or second:
1 If it rains, we'll stay at home.
2 I'll meet you at the station if you come by train.
3 If she fails her exams, she won't get a place at university.
4 If I lose my job, I won't have any money.
5 I'll do the washing-up if you cook the dinner.
6 If you go to bed early, you'll feel better in the morning.
7 I won't forget the date if I write it in my diary.
8 If you tell him the problem, I'm sure he'll understand.
9 If I see Sylvia, I'll give her your message.
10 If the weather's nice, we'll eat in the garden.

72a 1 can speak 2 couldn't come 3 can't drive 4 can't read ... can play 5 could see 6 can't help 7 couldn't hear 8 couldn't understand 9 couldn't phone 10 can land

72b 1 Can/Could I have a drink, please?
2 Can/Could you open the door, please?
3 Can/Could you answer the phone, please? 4 Can/Could you give Roger a message, please? 5 Can/Could I turn on the television, please? 6 Can/Could you phone me later, please? 7 Can/Could I have the bill, please? 8 Can/Could you meet the children from school, please? 9 Can/Could you help me with my suitcase, please? 10 Can/Could I borrow this book, please?

73 1 She may/might be in bed now.
2 I'm sorry but I may/might be late.
3 We may/might go to Australia for our holiday.
4 We may/might not come to the party.
5 They may/might move to Scotland next year.
6 You may/might be right.
7 May I smoke in here?
8 He may/might feel better tomorrow.
9 May we sit here?
10 The Government may/might not win this time.
11 The factory may/might close this year.
12 Tim isn't working very well today but he may/might be tired.
13 It may/might rain soon.
14 The builders may/might finish the job at the end of the week.
15 I'll go and see Alan - he may/might want some help.

74a 1 I think you should see a doctor.
2 'Well then, you should look for another one.'
3 You shouldn't work so hard.
4 I think we should have a party.
5 We should turn it off now.
6 She should stop smoking.
7 You shouldn't listen to him.
8 Do you think we should take it to the garage?
9 I should go to bed early tonight.
10 Don't you think you should have a haircut?
11 You shouldn't worry so much.
12 should I tell him that?

74b 1 You should eat lots of fresh fruit and vegetables.
2 You shouldn't eat too much fat.
3 You shouldn't eat too many sweets.
4 You should take regular exercise.
5 You shouldn't smoke any cigarettes.
6 You shouldn't drink too much coffee.

7 You should sleep for about eight hours a night.
8 You shouldn't work too hard.

75a 1 I must study hard for this exam.
2 You must not talk in the library.
3 She must work harder.
4 They must be here at 9 o'clock.
5 You must not enter this room.
6 He must see a doctor quickly.
7 We must work all night tonight.
8 You must listen carefully.
9 Children must not leave school before 4 o'clock.
10 Passengers must wait for the train to stop.

75b 1 You mustn't go out to parties.
2 You must study hard for these exams.
3 You must go to all the classes.
4 You must do all your homework.
5 You mustn't stay out late.
6 You mustn't spend too much time with your friends.
7 You must read all your notes again.
8 You mustn't go to bed late.

76a 1 below 2 in front of 3 under 4 up 5 next to 6 past 7 behind 8 opposite 9 between 10 above 11 down 12 along 13 across 14 round 15 over

76b 1 out of 2 to 3 out of 4 down 5 over 6 under 7 around 8 up 9 down 10 around 11 under 12 over 13 up 14 into

77a 1 I had dinner before I went out. / Before I went out, I had dinner. 2 After I finish my homework, I'm going to watch television. / I'm going to watch television after I finish my homework. 3 I must save some money before I go on holiday. / Before I go on holiday, I must save some money. 4 After they got married, they moved to Australia. / They moved to Australia after they got married. 5 I have to clean up the house before my parents arrive. / Before my parents arrive, I have to clean up the house. 6 After her exams finish, she's going to have a holiday by the sea. / She's going to have a holiday by the sea after her exams finish. 7 He could read before he started school. / Before he started school, he could read. 8 After I got the new job, I had more money. / I had more money after I got the new job. 9 I must phone my parents before I go to Scotland. / Before I go to Scotland, I must phone my parents. 10 After he comes back from his holiday, he's going to look for a new job. / He's going to look for a new job after he comes back from his holiday.

77b 1 Before going to bed, I usually have a bath. / I usually have a bath before going to bed.
2 After I get home from work, we have our dinner. / We have our dinner after I get home from work.
3 After finishing school, she went to university. / She went to university after finishing school.
4 Before getting on the train, I want to buy a newspaper. / I want to buy a newspaper before getting on the train.
5 My grandparents died before I was born. / Before I was born, my grandparents died.
6 After having a swim, I like to have a hot drink. / I like to have a hot drink after having a swim.
7 Before having children, I worked in a nightclub. / I worked in a nightclub before having children.
8 After having a big meal, we like to sit and watch television. / We like to sit and watch television after having a big meal.
9 You should do some more work before the exams start. / Before the exams start, you should do some more work.
10 After you told her to the good news, she came round to tell me. / She came round to tell me after you told her the good news.

11 After finishing this job, I'm going to have a long holiday. / I'mgoing to have a long holiday after finishing this job.
12 Before going out, he has to finish his work. / He has to finish his work before going out.
13 Before leaving the house, he's going to phone us. / He's going to phone us before leaving the house.

78 1 Making 2 Learning 3 Travelling 4 Swimming 5 Drinking ... driving 6 Having 7 Waking up 8 Playing 9 Walking ... taking 10 Reading

79 1 going out 2 working 3 watching 4 being 5 reading 6 having 7 playing 8 listening 9 seeing 10 writing

80 1 taking 2 travelling 3 getting 4 going 5 teaching 6 doing 7 passing 8 becoming 9 saving 10 practising

81 1 swimming ... sailing 2 becoming 3 Working 4 going 5 running 6 losing 7 Learning 8 doing 9 listening 10 buying

82 1 to help 2 to phone 3 to finish 4 to go 5 to cook 6 to wake ... up 7 to move 8 to be 9 to look after 10 to rain

83a 1e I wrote to the school to ask for information about their classes.
2c I pay him £10 to clean the windows.
3a He opened the fridge to look for some food.
4j They had a nurse to look after their sick mother.
5g We're going to the café to have some lunch.
6i She ran to the station to catch the train.
7b She's staying at school late to do some work.
8d We stopped at the garage to buy some petrol.
9f I read the newspaper everyday to find out what is happening in the world.
10h She bought some new clothes to wear at her interview.

83b 1 I phoned the station to find out the times of the trains.
2 I stayed in to watch a film on television.
3 I wrote to them to thank them for the weekend.
4 She went to university to study engineering.
5 They moved to the city to look for work.
6 I went into town to do some shopping.
7 We planned a meeting to discuss the problem of traffic in the town.
8 I'm going to write to my uncle to ask for his help.
9 You should go to Italy to improve your Italian.
10 My brother's coming this weekend to help me paint the flat.

84 1 Eating 2 to stay 3 spending 4 reading 5 to buy 6 reading 7 living 8 to study 9 to do 10 waiting 11 to speak 12 Cleaning 13 meeting 14 To ask 15 playing

85

S V
1 The men | are working.

S V O
2 He | 's going to write | a letter.

S V
3 I | don't understand.

S V O
4 He | didn't say | anything.

S V O
5 I | like | ice cream.

S V
6 They | left

S V O
7 We | ate | breakfast.

S V O
8 I | didn't take | your car.

S V
9 They | 're waiting.

S V O
10 She | 's reading a book.

S V O
11 I | 'm going to visit | my mother.

S V
12 She | isn't going to stay.

S V O
13 We | were watching | television.
S V O
14 I | didn't see | anything.
S V
15 I | don't agree.

86 1 so 2 and 3 but 4 because 5 but 6 because 7 and 8 so 9 but 10 because 11 so 12 and 13 because 14 but 15 so

TEST 3

Part A

A: How long have you been here?
B: Since 12.30. We think the fire started at about 12.15. A lot of the hotel guests were sleeping when the fire started. Fortunately, they woke up when they heard the fire alarm, and they all escaped.
A: And how did the fire start?
B: We don't (do not) know but we think one of the guests was smoking a cigarette in bed when he fell asleep.
A: Oh dear.
B: Yes. Smoking in bed is very dangerous. Smokers should never smoke in bed.
A: Well, this is the biggest and most expensive hotel in the city. Where are the guests going to stay now?

B: Sorry. I can't answer any more questions. I must go back to the fire.

Part B

1 mine 2 Swimming 3 have 4 because 5 much 6 was waiting 7 to invite 8 have lived 9 because 10 Have you worked

Part C

1 Did you have 2 've seen 3 was talking 4 are you going / are you going to go 5 will break 6 go out 7 hasn't eaten 8 's doing 9 was shining ... were singing 10 don't study

Part D

1 What does your girlfriend look like?
2 I ran along the footpath and over the bridge.
3 He shouldn't be so lazy.
4 There are some sweets here. Are they yours?
5 'Why did you go to Manchester?' 'To find a new job.'
6 I'm thinking of buying a new car.
7 There isn't much food in the house.
8 The bus stop is in front of the school.
9 It was raining so we decided to stay at home.
10 Can I have a few apples?

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